The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.....NO. 8889. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MOVEMENTS IN POLITICS

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS IN THE SOUTH.

MR. TILDEN'S STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS—WHAT HIS FRIENDS CLAIM FOR HIM—OTHER CANDIDATES—THE CHOICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND MISSISSIPPI—DENOUNCING THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There are many and growing indications that the controversy in regard to Presidential candidates, will, among Southern delegates to the National Democratic Convention, be one of the most stormy and bitter ever known. There seems to be now no doubt that Mr. Tilden's candidacy will prove the chief bone of contention. That he has any idea of withdrawing, no well-informed politician from the Southern States for a moment believes. It is true that the statement recently made by Henry Watterson, of Louisville, to the effect that "Tilden does not seek the nomination, but is casting about for some one who may lift the burdens of the canvass from his shoulders without sacrificing the party," for a time created some little excitement. Indeed there were a few people simple enough to believe that Watterson, who is known to occupy the closest relations to "the sage of Gramercy Park," spoke by authority, and that Tilden really had given up all thought of being able to compete successfully for the Presidential prize. This hope, however, no sooner took shape than it was dispelled, and by Mr. Watterson himself, who, in the Louisville paper which he controls, followed up his first utterance by this statement: "Thirty days before the assembling of the Democratic Convention here in Kentucky we shall place at the head of the *Courier-Journal* a preamble reciting the situation, and a resolution instructing the Kentucky delegation to vote in the National Convention as a unit for Mr. Tilden. We shall submit this preamble and resolution to our State Convention. Those who favor the Sage's nomination, as it is situated, have no hesitancy in expressing the opinion that this announcement is only the forerunner of such a canvass of Kentucky by its Democratic wire-pullers as must result in securing at least a majority of the State's delegates for Mr. Tilden. The friends of that gentleman now here claim that he will not only go into the national meeting with those votes pledged to him, but that he will certainly have an instructed delegation from New-York, and that Ohio, in spite of the efforts of Senator Thurman and his friends, will send a representation to the Cincinnati Convention that leaves a strong minority of Tilden men. In support of this assertion, attention is drawn to the generally accepted fact that such men as Gen. Banning, Washington McLean, Judge Hoadly, and Henry B. Payne, who, by the way, would not object to take the second place on the ticket with Mr. Tilden, are all openly and actively in his favor. Further than this, it is claimed that Tilden delegates will be selected from most of the New-England States and from Iowa, Michigan, and other parts of the North-west. In Georgia, Virginia, and the Atlantic States, the "first reformer" are most active, and it is confidently predicted that a majority of the representatives of both those States will be secured for him. It is even intimated that an effort will be made to pledge the Georgians to the unit rule. In Virginia, while it is not expected that this course will be taken, there is, it seems, hardly a doubt that Tilden will develop much strength. It will be remembered that in the memorable contest of four years ago the Virginia delegation to St. Louis was not instructed in any way, but when the convention assembled it was found and declared that a large majority of its members were to be counted among Mr. Tilden's most faithful henchmen. There are numerous intimations that the tactics then employed to bring about the result described will again, with equal success, be put into practice during the present canvass.

While these and other similar claims are being made by Mr. Tilden's personal friends and agents, the representative Southern men who oppose him, and there are a great many such men, say that his nomination is entirely out of the question. This opinion they support by the statement that Tilden cannot carry New-York without the aid of John Kelly and Tammany Hall, and which, according to this argument, he can never have. In addition, it is now stated, and will be strongly urged against him at Cincinnati, that his nomination would hopelessly divide the Democracy of South Carolina, already split into contending factions by the warfare between Wade Hampton and Gen. Gary; and that, because of his supposed extreme views on the money question, he would drive from the party the strong Greenback element of North Carolina, thus by placing it in Republican column, where it rightfully belongs. It is worthy of particular attention that all these arguments are used, not in the interest of any particular candidate, but for the purpose of defeating Tilden. In South Carolina, for instance, where New-York's ex-Governor is most bitterly opposed by the men who control the Democracy, Senator Bayard appears to be the favorite; while in Mississippi, where Tilden has many enemies, Bayard is spoken of as unavailable because he is a Southern man, and in view of what is called "the intense sectional feeling of the North," could not be "sure of an election." While using this argument against the Sage of Gramercy Park, a prominent Mississippi Democrats advocates the nomination of Gen. Hancock, it being urged in his favor that, unlike Bayard, there could be no suspicion of his fidelity to every institution and principle cherished by the North, while at the same time the South would have in him a man who might at all times be trusted to give that section the very peculiar style of "home government" advocated by red shirted Roadsters and Knights of the White League.

While the merits and demerits of different candidates are thus being canvassed, there is also much discussion among the representative Southern men as to the advisability of abolishing the two-thirds rule in National Democratic Conventions. It is stated upon what seems to be good authority that the resolution providing for the consideration by the coming National Convention of the manner of nominating candidates was passed at St. Louis by friends of Mr. Tilden, who foresaw that he might want a second nomination. However this may be, there is no doubt that both friends and enemies of Tilden in the South are now clamoring for the abolishment of the two-thirds rule. Their argument in favor of such action is the characteristic one that the rule in question is no longer an advantage to the South. To support this position, it is shown that the 16 Southern States are entitled to 276 delegates or exactly 30 more than one-third of the National Convention. It will be seen therefore that nearly every vote from every Southern State, including Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri, would be required to prevent a nomination under the two-thirds rule. The defection of one State—Missouri—would take from the South any power it might otherwise have to enforce the two-thirds rule. As the section in question is expected to cast three-fourths of the Electoral vote which will be necessary to secure the election of the National Democratic nominee, it is held that the delegates from it should be allowed to select from among the candidates presented by the North. For these reasons, it is urged that the two-thirds rule be abolished, and that the Democratic, like the Republican Convention, nominate by a majority vote. In this way it is claimed that the Southern States would secure the influence to which they are entitled. There is no doubt that the proposed change will give rise to the most animated discussion in the Cincinnati meeting.

THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 5.—The Republican Convention of Richmond County met to-night in this city. There was a full attendance. A speech was made by the Hon. John E. Bryant, Chairman of the State Central Committee, in a fair, conservative spirit, declaring that the colored people should constitute the white men and convert them to their views. W. A. Pledger, editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Reade*, a Republican paper, made a strong address, insisting that the colored people should control the Republican Party in the South, and have a majority in the State and Chicago delegations. A committee of six was appointed to attend the Atlanta Convention on April 21, headed by Postmaster Prince and with five colored men. It is believed that the majority of the committee favor Blaine.

POMEROY'S GREENBACKER FACTION.

HOISTING THE FLAG FOR DILLAYE AND CHANDLER—RESOLUTIONS NEARLY THE SAME AS LAST YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The Greenback Convention reassembled at 7:30 o'clock last night. Patrick Ford, editor of the *Irish World*, was made Chairman of the Committee on Organization. J. N. Cathcart of Indiana, moved that the editors whose resolutions were tabled in the afternoon be invited to the platform, and each be allowed five minutes to define his position. The motion was defeated. W. H. Brunson, editor of the *West Tennessee Whig*, made a speech, in which he said he would be obliged to withdraw from the convention, and he and five other editors bolted, amid cries of "Get out!"

M. M. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the platform, which was the same as the one adopted last year, with the equalization of bounties and the payment of pensions clause, the international clause, the remonetization of silver, and the trade dollar clause stricken out, and a few trifling changes made, and the following new resolutions added:

Resolved, That all United States bonds be paid in such money as the Government has on hand or may issue, as the same are now the or shall be declared this.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all interference by Congress with the official vote as declared by the States.

Resolved, That the right of suffrage shall not be denied to any citizen of the United States who is 21 years of age.

Resolved, That the Government shall never issue United States bonds for any purpose whatever.

Resolved, That we favor the Government aiding bands of families seeking homes on Government lands, and that lands given to actual settlers be exempt as homestead.

With these changes the platform was adopted almost unanimously.

Dr. Chesley, of New-Hampshire, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, and presented the name of Stephen B. Dillaye, of New-Hampshire, as the nominee for President. A telegram was received stating that Mr. Dillaye would not accept the nomination in opposition to the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Mr. London, of Missouri, moved, as a substitute for Dr. Chesley's motion, that a committee of one from each State be appointed to present the platform just adopted by the Chicago Convention, and take a conference with that body which was lost. Dr. Chesley read a letter from Mr. Dillaye saying he was in the hands of his friends. Mr. Beatty, of Kentucky, wanted the convention to adjourn without making nominations, and that they confer with the Chicago Convention. More than 20 speeches were made for and against making nominations, and great confusion and much bad feeling prevailed. At one time threats to turn the gas off were made, and many of the delegates made a rush for the door. Mr. Dillaye was again placed before the convention for nomination. Motions putting in nomination John C. Fremont and Solon Chase, of Maine, were not seconded. The Chair then called for a rising vote on Dr. Chesley's motion to nominate Mr. Dillaye, and that gentleman was chosen the nominee of the convention for President by a small majority. Mr. Beckwith, of Colorado, placed in nomination for Vice-President B. J. Chamber, of Texas, and he was chosen almost unanimously. Three cheers were then given for Dillaye and Chamber. It now being after midnight, a motion was adopted that when the convention adjourn it be to meet in Chicago on June 9. A special committee of one from each State was appointed to meet there at the same time.

The following persons were elected as the National Executive Committee: C. M. Beckwith, Colorado; Charles Davidson, Georgia; C. H. Jackson, Iowa; R. E. Hoyt, Indiana; J. F. Rapp, Illinois; J. C. McKee, Kansas; B. Nelson, Mississippi; Ira S. Haseltine, Missouri; G. W. Brouster, Nebraska; Dr. S. C. Chesley, New-Hampshire; Hugo Preyer, Ohio; Brown Mitchell, Pennsylvania; Samuel Hill, Rhode Island; Dr. A. Young, Texas; J. G. Connelly, Virginia. M. M. Pomeroy was placed on the committee as a member at large.

BAY STATE YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

A CONVENTION TO BE HELD TO-DAY—THEIR ORGANIZATION AND WORK.

BOSTON, March 5.—The Young Republican Convention, which meets here to-morrow, is called in accordance with the vote passed at the convention of Young Republicans at Worcester last September, the day before the regular State Convention, providing for annual conventions before the 1st of April. At that time a permanent Young Republican organization was effected, and a plan of operation through local clubs established in different sections of the State was agreed upon. The clubs organized during the last campaign were quite numerous throughout the State, embraced a large number of active men, and worked in full harmony with the regular State Committee under the direction of a Young Republican Executive Committee, with head-quarters here. The clubs were formed for two years' service, so as to work through the Presidential year. By the provisions of their bylaws their members are to co-operate as far as possible with the Republican town and city committees, and their special duties are to see that men who believe in clean politics turn out at the caucuses to use their influence to secure for candidates for office men selected primarily for fitness; to see that legal voters are thoroughly and properly registered; that check lists are used at caucuses; that ballot-boxes and marking lists are secure from fraud; in substance, to interest themselves and others in honest political work and to check fraud and corruption wherever possible. Though they made no special impression in the campaign, and politically went on about as usual last Fall, their organization was pronounced useful in many ways. The convention to-morrow will be composed of delegates, two from each club in the State, and a large gathering is expected. Among those in the organization are well-known men and lawyers, young, but by no means fresh, in politics. The delegates to represent Cambridge in to-morrow's convention, for instance, include Col. T. W. Higginson, who is at present in the Legislature and is chief of Gov. Long's staff; and Profs. Charles Elliot Norton and Francis J. Child, of Harvard College. The Executive Committee includes such men as Marfield Storey, of Brookline; Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, of Worcester; Frank W. Rockwell, of Pittsfield; W. H. Forbes, of Milton; and others who have been for some time more or less prominent in politics; and the Secretary is George G. Crocker, of this city, now a State Senator, and year before last Secretary of the regular Republican State Committee. The main business of the convention is to hear reports of the present condition of the clubs, consider the question of work for the coming campaign, and choose a Young Republican committee. The Presidential question will be directly considered in the debate and in the resolutions.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 5.—The State Democratic Executive Committee has called a convention to meet on June 8, to elect delegates to the National Convention, and Presidential Electors, and also a convention to meet on Aug. 10, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Nine members of the committee are for Bayard, two for Tilden, and one for Seymour.

OHIO PROHIBITION METHODS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 5.—The State Prohibition Convention met here to-day. About 300 delegates were present. D. W. Gage, of Cleveland, was elected temporary Chairman, and Thomas P. Hopley, of Bucyrus, temporary Secretary, and subsequently the organization was made permanent. Nominations were made for State officers to be filled next October, and Jay Odell, of Cleveland, and Mahlon Pinkerill, of Logan County, were nominated as Presidential Electors at Large. Resolutions were adopted recommending local option, tendering thanks to Mrs. Hayes for her moral courage in straining wines from public banquets, urging separation from all other political associations, and condemning the general Government for fostering liquor traffic for revenue.

ORGANIZED FOR BUSINESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

The new Republican State Central Committee met at noon yesterday at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, to organize as the committee of 1880. There were 26 of the 33 members present in person, and three represented by proxy, leaving only four districts unrepresented. This is the largest attendance at any meeting held for years past. The gentlemen not present were Senator William H. Robertson, of the Twelfth District; Speaker George H. Sharpe, of the Fifteenth; Everett G. Baker, of the Eighteenth, and Hiram M. Curtis, of the Nineteenth. The members actually present were as follows:

Dist.		Dist.	
I.	Benj. D. Eldridge.	XII.	Chas. Stanford.
II.	James Jourdan.	XVI.	E. M. Johnson.
IV.	Jacob Worth.	XXII.	J. W. Vrooman.
V.	M. W. Burns.	XXIII.	A. B. Johnson.
VII.	J. M. Patterson, Jr.	XXIV.	E. S. Mott.
VIII.	Chester Blackie.	XXV.	W. H. Clark.
IX.	John McGlynn.	XXVI.	C. L. Knapp.
X.	C. C. Arthur.	XXVII.	M. Smith.
XI.	C. A. Peabody, Jr.	XXIX.	F. M. Barney.
XIII.	D. P. Carpenter.	XXX.	H. A. De Land.
XIV.	Fred. Tampkins.	XXXII.	H. F. Ellsworth.
XVII.	John T. Smyth.	XXXIII.	Wm. H. Steel.
XVIII.	James S. Sizer.	XXXIII.	Thos. E. Rose.

The proxy representatives were: For W. H. Lazarus, Third District, P. W. Wilson; for De Witt C. Wheeler, Sixth District, Joseph C. Pinckney; for Thomas C. Platt, Twenty-eighth District, C. F. Hill. The committee met in Parlor F, where the Potter investigating committee met and examined into the "cipher dispatch" transactions of 1876. They were called to order by E. M. Johnson as Secretary of the last committee, and, on the motion of Mr. Smart, Mr. Carpenter was made temporary Chairman. E. M. Johnson was elected temporary Secretary on Mr. Hicks's motion. Gen. Chester A. Arthur was elected permanent Chairman, and on his motion Mr. Carpenter was requested to continue to act as Chairman during the remainder of the session of the committee.

Mr. Hicks moved that the permanent Chairman be authorized to appoint the usual number of members as an Executive Committee, and that the officers of the Central Committee be added to them as members of the committee. This motion also was carried, and on motion of Mr. Patterson it was decided that five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Mr. Hicks next offered a resolution that the Executive Committee be empowered to fill all vacancies occurring on the ticket of Presidential Electors appointed at the Utica Convention, and that the same committee be appointed to inquire into the eligibility of each Elector upon that Electoral ticket. This motion was carried, and on Mr. Knapp's motion the Secretary was directed to correspond directly with each and all of the Electors on the subject of their eligibility as such Electors.

The Executive Committee appointed is as follows: James Jourdan, Jacob Worth, De Witt C. Wheeler, B. Platt Carpenter, George H. Sharpe, John F. Smyth, James S. Smart, Arthur B. Johnson, Charles Stanford, Thomas C. Platt, William B. Sirret, Thomas S. Mott, Theodore Z. Root; ex officio members, Chester A. Arthur, Edward M. Johnson, John W. Vrooman, Henry M. Glidden, and John N. Knapp. Stephen A. Smith was appointed messenger.

It is observed after the appointment that Mr. Vrooman, who was Mr. Glidden's successful opponent in the contest for the Clerkship of the Senate, announced to the committee that if there was any salary or emoluments pertaining to the office of Secretary of the Central Committee he would relinquish all claim to both or either in favor of Mr. Glidden. No action further than that above stated was taken in respect to the vacancies on the Electoral ticket, but it is expected that they will be filled at an early day. It is probable that John Jacob Astor will be appointed from the Eleventh District.

GRANT SURE OF KENTUCKY.

THREE DELEGATIONS TO THE STATE CONVENTION ALREADY INSTRUCTED FOR HIM—BLAINE'S FRIENDS MAKING LITTLE HEADWAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—The indications from all over the State now are that Gen. Grant will receive the support of the Kentucky delegates to the Republican Convention in Chicago. Mr. Blaine's friends are working hard, but they make little headway against the enthusiasm which the name of Grant everywhere awakens. The colored Republicans, especially, seem to rally around the General as one man. They look upon him as the only candidate now in the field who can be depended on to stand firm in the defense of their rights under the law. On Monday three county conventions were held to elect delegates to the State Convention which is to send delegates to Chicago. In each of these bodies the delegates appointed were instructed to vote for Grant first, last, and all the time. In Lincoln County the convention was especially enthusiastic in its approval of the General, and every Republican of prominence in the county, black and white, was present at the meeting. Mr. W. C. Bradley, who was recommended as State delegate at large to the Chicago Convention, made a rousing speech, in which he said one great reason for nominating Grant was that if he were elected he would be President in reality as well as in name, and such a man was the crying need of the hour. In the conventions of Christian and Mercer Counties the same enthusiasm for Grant was manifested, and both appointed delegates to the State Convention pledged to vote for Grant delegates to Chicago.

The relative strength of the three Republican candidates in Kentucky can be stated as Grant first, Sherman second, Blaine third. The majority of delegates to the Chicago Convention as well as the Kentucky leaders, whose following generally constitutes convention majorities, are for Grant. The nominating convention of the Democrats will take place March 17 at Lexington. Tilden is strong in this State, and Hendricks exceedingly weak, William H. English, of Indianapolis, being much more popular.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A very dangerous counterfeit one-hundred-dollar note on the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, of Pittsburg, Penn., was detected at the National Bank Redemption Agency to-day. It is probably from the same plate as the counterfeit on the National Reserve Bank of Boston, and is the most dangerous counterfeit which has yet appeared. It purports to be of the "series of 1875," having the scalloped seal instead of the old seal with points, and bearing the words "series 1875" across the face in red ink, under the charter number, and the imprint, "Printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States Treasury Department" in the upper right hand corner. It is printed on an imitation of the fibre-paper, and is the first counterfeit which has yet appeared on this series of national bank notes. The printing of the seal is somewhat imperfect, and the figures in the boat on the vignette in the lower left hand corner are inferior to the genuine. The most noticeable defect is the face of the standing figure in the bow of the boat, which looks like a death's-head to the counterfeit; in the genuine the features are much more distinct. It bears the signatures of John Allison, Register of the Treasury, and John C. New, Treasurer of the United States.

INSURANCE COMPANY REJOINED.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—At the instance of W. S. Bate, State Superintendent of Insurance, Judge Thayer, to-day, granted a temporary injunction against the Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and appointed an agent to take charge of the affairs of the company.

A NIHILIST AT THE GALLOWS

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF GEN. MELIKOFF HANGED.

DETAILS OF VLADETSKY'S TRIAL AND DEATH—A REVOLUTIONARY MANIFESTO DEMANDING THE CZAR'S ABDICATION OR A CONSTITUTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 5.—Gen. Melikoff's would-be assassin, "Mladetsky"—which is probably a blunder for Vladetsky—when first arrested behaved in such a manner as to suggest mental derangement. A surgeon was sent for to ascertain whether he was under the influence of poison, but the surgeon pronounced him well and sane. When he appeared before Gen. Zuroff, Prefect of Police, for a preliminary examination, he had fully recovered his self-possession, and made the declaration, referred to yesterday, that "Gen. Melikoff would be killed by some of his comrades, and that although his own attempt had failed, a second, and, if necessary, a third, would be made." He said that he was a native of Minsk, 30 years old, and became a convert from Judaism because it was impossible for a Jew to live in St. Petersburg.

Gen. Melikoff, on Wednesday evening, ordered a court-martial to assemble on Thursday morning. The trial of the prisoner was opened at 11 o'clock in the morning. The prisoner was insolent in his language and demeanor, and refused to stand up or take any part in the proceedings. He said he had nothing to add to what he had already told Gen. Zuroff; that he did not want to be troubled any more, and wanted the matter finished. The depositions were then read, and the prisoner was withdrawn while the court deliberated. He was brought back at 1 o'clock, when judgment was pronounced against him. The judgment on the prisoner sentenced him to be hanged, and his execution was appointed for 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning on the Simeonofsky Plain, near the Tsarskoe-selo Railway terminus.

Vladetsky was taken to-day from the Fortress to the place of execution, strapped in a sitting posture on a black vehicle, with his back to the horses. A placard bearing the words "State criminal" was attached to his breast. A company of Cossacks formed the escort. The scaffold was surrounded by infantry drawn up in a hollow square. On the way to the scaffold, and after reaching it, Vladetsky was quite calm, smiling occasionally. After his sentence had been read to him he turned and bowed on all sides to the people. Just before being delivered to the hangman he said a few words to the priest attending him, and kissed the cross. The execution took place in the presence of an immense crowd. The body remained hanging 20 minutes. The Police arrested seven men in the crowd having the appearance of students. They were taken to the Fortress under a strong escort.

The *Molva*, an influential journal of moderate views, in its Thursday's issue says: "The Government and the public should begin to face firmly the realities of the situation. This last attempt is only another proof of the impotence of combating the evil by mere Police measures. The conditions which foster the disease must be put an end to."

PARIS, March 5.—The "irreconcilable" journals publish what purports to be a manifesto of the Russian Revolutionary Executive Committee, justifying the plot against the life of the Czar, which resulted in the explosion in the Winter Palace. The manifesto expresses regret at the death of the unfortunate soldiers in the Palace, but declares that such catastrophes are inevitable so long as the Army is the bulwark of imperial autocracy. It says that the reign of terror is forced on Russia by the Government's repression of intellectual development, and that the struggle must continue until the Czar abdicates or grants a Constitution, and it declares: "We will triumph at all costs."

The *Temps* says the Russian revolutionary manifesto is merely the work of intriguing agents seeking to embroil France in a quarrel with Russia.

LONDON, March 5.—A correspondent at Paris says: "Putting together a good deal of information, I have come to the conclusion that Hartmann, the Nihilist arrested here, will not be surrendered to the Russian authorities. Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador here, has assured the French Government that its decision in the matter, whatever it may be, will not affect the relations between France and Russia."

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "Unconfirmed reports from St. Petersburg say important discoveries have been made there, and a large number of people, among them some officers, chiefly of the Home Department, have been arrested in consequence."

A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs: "It is said the seven men taken into custody by the Police for the execution of Vladetsky were arrested for saying that, though the present attempt had failed, another would succeed. The prisoners are poorly clad and dirty-looking."

A Berlin dispatch reports that the Czar, in his letter to the Emperor William, states that the Emperor's letter of congratulation has produced the most intense satisfaction in St. Petersburg.

A Paris dispatch says Hartmann's counsel has received the brief against him, and will publish a memorial in answer thereto.

A Berlin dispatch says the Russian Government has engaged the services of M. Byrevoix, late Chief of the Personal Police Staff of Napoleon III. The Czar has sent an autograph reply to the Emperor William's congratulatory letter.

A Vienna dispatch says Vera Sassulitch is still at Geneva engaged on Kraputkine's revolutionary journal.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

RIO JANEIRO, March 5.—The Chilian fleet has attacked Arica. The commander of the iron-clad Huascar was killed during the engagement.

LONDON, March 5.—The Dublin Mansion House Relief Committee's fund now amounts to the sum of £100,647, and that of the Duchess of Marlborough to £78,315.

Fifteen candidates were put up for election as members of the Reform Club yesterday. It had been rumored that the Irish members intended to black-ball every candidate, in revenge for the rejection of Col. Colthurst. The threat, however, was not carried out, all the candidates being elected.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "With a view to affording Prince Bismarck further relief from his arduous duties, Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, at present Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, is about to be appointed Prussian Premier in his stead."

Mrs. Georgina Weldon, who, in December last, was indicted at the Old Bailey for libeling M. Rivière, conductor of the Covent Garden promenade concerts, has been found guilty as charged, in the Central Criminal Court. Her sentence is deferred.

The Oxford and Cambridge University crews have thus far declined to yield to the pressure brought to bear by various interests seeking to have the race rowed on the ebb-tide. The latest announcement is that it will be rowed on the flood, as usual, which occurs at about 7:45 o'clock in the morning.

PARIS, March 5.—M. Ducros Aubert, the newly-appointed French Plenipotentiary to Roumania, has started for his post.

La Constitution, a clerical organ, has been fined 1,000 francs for insulting President Grévy and M. Waddington.

In the debate on article 7 in the Senate to-day, M. Ferry declared that the Society of Jesus was a permanent conspiracy against the State.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 5.—Mr. Herman Maynard, United States Minister Resident here, has sailed from Smyrna for a three months' tour in Syria and Egypt. Mr. G. Harris Heap, Consul-General and Secretary of Legation, will act as Charge d'Affaires during his absence.

MADRID, March 5.—In the Congress to-day, Señor Sagasta, in the name of the Constitutionalists, said he was anxious to see social, political, and financial reforms introduced, together with the promulgation in Cuba of the Constitution of 1876, or a special constitutional law.

HAVANA, March 5.—Captain-General Blanco has resumed charge of the Government here. The press deny the truth of the rumors that he is to be recalled.

Reports come from Cienfuegos of heavy losses by fires in the cane-fields.

LONDON, March 6.—A Lahore dispatch says: "Persian letters state that Shahbaz Khan, the Governor appointed by the British, has fled from Kohistan."

A Berlin dispatch says: "The population of Finland is manifesting a desire for independence. The movement is believed to be a serious one, and founded on widespread national feeling."

A boiler exploded in Glasgow yesterday. Six persons were killed outright and 30 severely injured.

TERRIBLE STORMS IN THE WEST.

LIVES LOST AND PROPERTY DESTROYED ALONG THE OHIO—SEVERE WEATHER FURTHER EAST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 5.—A terrible wind-storm passed over the city this morning, entailing death and disaster in various parts of the city. The storm struck the bluff at the south side of the lake, soon after midnight, and in its progress tore up trees and shrubbery, and demolished chimneys and buildings. It swept along at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The roof of the Female Seminary, in Woodland-avenue, was lifted bodily and dashed to the ground, while the inmates, frightened beyond measure, ran screaming, in dishabille, to the neighboring houses. The building was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars, but none of the inmates were injured. At Newburg the whole west end of a new building of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company was crushed in, while the roof was carried several hundred feet away. A dozen workmen, who were attempting to place the large doors in the west end of the building, were buried beneath the falling timbers. Their horrified comrades set immediately to work to rescue the buried men. The foreman, Julius Brown, was pulled out from the débris dead, he having been killed instantly. Frederick Trecher, John Hotter, James Corbett, and Daniel Nowak were found so badly injured that it is doubtful if any of them will recover. Five or six others received wounds more or less serious. The loss to the building will not be less than $5,000. The total damage throughout the city is estimated to be between $50,000 and $100,000, not less than 30 dwellings having been partially demolished.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—A terrific tornado passed over this city about 11 o'clock last night. Many houses were unroofed, chimneys blown down, trees uprooted, &c. The Central-Avenue Methodist Church was almost entirely demolished. A dwelling house was lifted from its foundations and carried fifty feet, but the inmates of the house escaped with slight injuries. Two or three persons were seriously injured, but, so far as known, no lives were lost. The damage cannot be fully estimated, but is quite large in the aggregate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—A violent storm of wind and hail prevailed here early this morning. At 3:20 the speed of the wind was 46 miles an hour—the highest ever recorded at this station. From 3:20 to 4 o'clock the rain and thunder continued, but the wind quieted down gradually from 29 to 12 miles an hour. So far as has been heard, no damage has been done beyond the blowing down of a few fences and signs.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 5.—During the prevalence of a heavy storm of wind and rain at an early hour this morning a chimney of the Buckeye Brewery was blown down, falling on and crushing the engine-house, in which Policemen John Hassell and M. F. Doyle and the night-watchman at the brewery had taken refuge. Hassell and Doyle were killed, and the watchman was severely injured. The wind attained a velocity of 70 miles an hour, doing much damage to roofs, freight sheds, &c., and prostrating the telegraph lines in all directions.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—The river here has risen 11 feet by the gauge, and continues rising. A rise of three feet is reported at Van Buren. Unusually heavy rains have fallen during last week. At Hot Springs the valley was flooded, washing away bridges and damaging houses and bath-houses, and doing injury to three street railroads, preventing the cars from running for several days.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—The burial casket works of E. E. Cunningham & Co. were struck by lightning last night and entirely destroyed. The loss is $10,000. The storm was very severe.

TROY, N. Y., March 5.—There was a severe storm here last night, attended with thunder.

HANOVER, N. H., March 5.—The remarkably warm weather which has prevailed during the past two days was followed this afternoon by a shower, accompanied by vivid lightning and heavy thunder.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The gales this morning uprooted the depot at Oxford, Ohio, knocking down the wires, which were also down in various directions in the country, from trees being blown upon them.

WHEELING RIVER JUNCTION, West Va., March 5.—A heavy rain-storm set in at 9 o'clock last night, and continued until this morning, raising the streams and starving the ice in the White and Connecticut Rivers. At 1 o'clock this afternoon, a heavy thunder-storm passed over this region, the mercury standing 60° above zero.

FATHER AND SON FIGHTING.

BECAUSE THE SON THOUGHT A BAG OF COAL TOO SMALL TO STEAL, AND SO BOUGHT IT.

NEWTON, N. J., March 5.—Jonathan Burrell, of Newton, has just been consigned to the County Jail for a brutal fight with his son Abram, a recent graduate of the State Reform School. It appears that the Senior Burrell ordered his son to steal a bag of coal, which was too small game for him, and he went to the coal-yard and bought it instead. The father, enraged at this conduct, attacked the boy with a large knife. Young Burrell, armed with a huge pair of shears, defended himself, and a desperate encounter took place. The gathering crowd separated the men before any mortal injury was done to either. They are both suffering from their battle.

Jonathan is a noteworthy man. He wears a wooden leg, having left the original in Virginia during the war. Notwithstanding this misfortune, he has been enabled to consecrate matrimony with at least three living women. When tired of the first, he exchanged wives with another man, giving $2 to boot. After several years, he was honored with the heart and hand of a six-foot amazon, who compelled him to dismiss her predecessor. Each wife has contributed a brood of children to the general stock. Some of the children are quite precocious, and nearly all are ragamuffins. The third wife is complete ruler of the domicile, and when Jonathan gets on a debauch she pitches him and all his household goods into the street. The law has never been invoked to stop the growth of this fast-multiplying family.

NO GAMBLING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The proprietor of every gambling-house in this city received notice, yesterday, from the new Superintendent of Police, E. T. Carson, that he stands pledged to the citizens to see that the Police force is used to enforce the law. He says he has been given notice that if the proprietors of gambling establishments are "requested to close their places they will do so." Whereupon he makes the request that they do so forwith, and says that a failure to comply with this request will compel him to resort to a rigid enforcement of the laws, and concludes with the statement that "a cheerful and prompt compliance with this notice will be most agreeable" to him. Last night all the gambling-houses in the city, with the exception of three, were closed in obedience to this polite request, and the proprietors of these three said they thought they were entitled to a day's grace. A well-known gambler, when asked last night how long the houses would remain closed, said: "As long as the Colonel says we must. I tell you old Carson is no sneezer."

WANTING THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 5.—The Board of Trade Hall was filled to overflowing last night, to listen to speeches by Col. Boudinot, the Hon. B. J. Franklin, and others in favor of opening the Indian Territory to settlement. United States Marshal Allen, who had instructions from Attorney-General Devens to be present at the meeting and read the President's recent proclamation against the invasion of the Territory, at the opening of the meeting was requested to stand up and execute the order. The assembly was made up and controlled by the best citizens of Kansas City, gathered together to give expression to their views in regard to the necessity of opening up to peaceable settlement the Indian Territory. It had no sympathy with forcible invasion sentiment. The meeting adopted a long memorial to Congress, with an accompanying resolution embracing strong points in favor of opening the Territory, and praying Congress to take such action, consistent with the best interests of all concerned, as will secure being about the desired end.

THEODORE THOMAS'S DECISION.

HIS RESIGNATION TO TAKE EFFECT OCT. 1—PLANS TO KEEP HIM IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The actual resignation of Theodore Thomas has produced a commotion in Cincinnati. The reports of trouble have been so persistently denied by the authorities of the College that people began to think they were merely newspaper sensations. Mr. Thomas, after the orchestral concert last night, took the long and evasive answer he had received from the Board of Directors to the St. Nicholas Hotel, read it over and discussed it with a few friends, and at 1 o'clock this morning decided to resign. Upon the publication of the correspondence between him and the board to-day, George Ward Nichols tendered his resignation. It was accompanied, however, by a personal note to Reuben Springer, which had the desired effect, and the resignation was not accepted.

This action of the board in accepting Mr. Thomas's resignation and refusing to accept Mr. Nichols's, has emphasized the snub given to Mr. Thomas, and probably destroyed all hope of a final adjustment of the difficulty. Mr. Thomas will continue at his post until the expiration of the second year of his contract in October next, when he will probably return to New-York. Public sentiment is overwhelmingly on the side of Mr. Thomas. Last night, when he stepped upon the platform before his orchestra in Music Hall, there was tremendous and long-continued applause. To-day he was indorsed in an address on "Change, and there received a flattering ovation from the business men. The sentiment is his favor is so strong that it will probably take some shape looking to his retention here. One plan proposed is the purchase, by his friends, of a controlling interest in the stock of the college, and the overruling of the action of the board. Another is the establishment of another college, with Mr. Thomas at the head. Mr. Nichols persists in asserting that Mr. Thomas's resignation is accepted to take effect, and that he is anxious to get back to New-York. Mr. Thomas persists that the contrary is the case; that he is encouraged by what he has seen in Cincinnati to believe that a great college of music can be built up here, and that he says, is in the line of his highest ambition. His friends say further that he is making from $15,000 to $20,000 a year here in Cincinnati, while if he returns to New-York he will be placed in his former position, with no assured income. No definite offers have been made in that quarter, except from Theodore Thomas's enterprise, and Mr. Thomas has decided in his purpose never to engage in that kind of work. He says he will give his best efforts to the college until his final withdrawal in October, but he wishes the public to understand that he is responsible for no part of the management.

IMPRISONMENT AND STARVATION.

NEGROES CONFINING THEIR LANDLADY IN A FILTHY ROOM TO AVOID PAYING RENT.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.—A most singular case of imprisonment and slow starvation, which, in these days, in a crowded city, and on a public thoroughfare, seems almost incredible, was brought to light a few days ago by a municipal Sanitary Inspector, named Poulnot, while engaged in his official rounds.

It appears from his statement that he inspected a house in Wall-street, belonging to a spinster lady named Happaldt, whose mysterious retirement had caused much talk in the neighborhood. The premises, which were occupied by negroes, presented a most filthy appearance, and the Inspector consequently made a more than usually rigid examination. All but one of the rooms were readily shown, but neither persuasions nor threats could induce the negroes to open a door leading into one of the back rooms. Finding words of no avail, Poulnot forced an entrance, and found himself in a badly-lighted filthy apartment, in one corner of which he discovered the crouching figure of a white woman, whose emaciated appearance, associated features, and sunken eyes told a tale of unutterable misery. Her story, though exceedingly strange, seems to be sustained by facts. She said that the negroes found on the premises were her former tenants, who, about two years ago, deprived her of her clothing and locked her up in the room in which she was found. From time to time they supplied her with such scant articles of wearing apparel as would scarcely cover her nakedness, and the food daily furnished was scarcely enough to sustain life, and of the coarsest quality. A constant watch was kept over her, but otherwise she was kindly treated. The matter was promptly reported to the city authorities, and several kind-hearted

Businessmen's Story, kept on the field, continue an early showing that Porter got word to Pope that he was obliged to fall back. As to the battery in Porter's front that was so much spoken of, the testimony of the man who owned the house near where it stood is to the effect that there was only "a small force of cavalry, with two or three guns." A member of the staff of the Confederate General, Stuart, testified that Longstreet's corps was west of Pageland, and several miles from Porter's front and no part of the same road. Porter's division—Morell's—part of Fitz John Porter's command—was fighting McDowell. The Rev. John Lauderbach, a Chaplain in Stuart's army, testified that Stuart sent men to drag brush along the Gainesville road as a feint, to convey the impression by the dust that a force was marching down the road. Stuart mentioned this in his report. Porter was imagined at the moment of his rout, while gave Pope an excuse to retire.

Mr. Logan said he proposed to confine himself to the effect of Porter's delay on the battle of Second Bull Run. Of course, no prejudice could be suspected in the witnesses. He pointed out on the map the relative positions of the various forces on the field, and said it was evident that there was no obstruction in front of Porter to prevent his pushing forward to strike Jackson's right before Longstreet could come up, as Porter finally did. Pope, he said, knew, if Porter obeyed Pope's orders, Jackson would have been crushed. Mr. Logan praised Pope's plan in this instance, and eulogized Pope as one of the ablest officers in the Army. The Confederate General's reports showed that the Confederates were deceived by Porter's strategy into throwing the bulk of their left to Jackson's attack; and it was only Porter's retreat to obey Pope that caused the struggle to fail. Mr. Hall made a long speech, mainly reiterating the evidence. He thought it proved that to Porter's disloyalty to his commanding officer—not perhaps, to his Government, but that was just as bad—was due the disasters of the 29th, which led to the defeat of the 30th, in which the Union Army lost 20,000 men, and 40 guns, and Porter would not do to cause Porter's name to be coupled gallantly on the 30th. The Fifth Corps would fight gallantly any time when they got a chance, but Porter did not fight until he was peremptorily ordered to report in person on the field. Mr. Lemon defended Pope from the charge of admitting that he swore falsely before the court in regard to the delivery of the 2.30 order, and severely criticised the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Randolph) for making that charge against a dead man. He thought that if Abraham Lincoln had ever repented his approval of Porter's sentence, as intimated by Mr. Randolph, he was man enough to say so. The testimony of William Blair Lord before the Board of Review was quoted. He swore that when he was a stenographer in the Adjutant-General Porter himself said that "it is useless to contend. We were not loyal to Pope, there is no denying that." This was what Porter was being tried for, and he thus admitted it in his own guilt. On Sept. 1, three days after this battle of the 30th, McClellan wrote to Porter requesting him to "say to my sake and your country's sake" to be faithful to Pope. Even McClellan, whom Porter worshiped, had become dissatisfied with his conduct toward Pope. Mr. Logan concluded his speech by saying that he hoped the Senate that it was a matter of bad taste for any one to ask them, who fought so openly and bravely, to restore the man whom we had kicked out of our own Army during the war for misconduct. The man who stood inactive within sound of the enemy's guns and saw his comrades whipped was unworthy of the confidence of soldiers. He was not responsible for orders. Grouchy's failure to support Bonaparte at Waterloo lost the latter his Empire. Porter's failure to march to Pope postponed the success of the Union Army and entailed great misfortunes on the nation. In conclusion he protested against the passage of the bill as condoning a great crime, and being a dangerous precedent, doing injustice by postponing the promotion of the worthy to that of the unworthy, and devoting the public money to purposes unauthorized by law.

At the conclusion of Mr. Logan's speech, Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, took the floor, but before beginning his speech the Senate adjourned.

MAJOR POPE UNABLE TO ANSWER NOW.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—Indignation is expressed by all classes in this city at the attack made upon the late Douglas Pope, of this city, in the Senate, yesterday, by Senator Randolph in his speech upon the Fitz John Porter case. No man in Springfield who knew Major Pope, and certainly not one of the hundreds who have talked with him about the case can be made to believe that he ever admitted, as charged by Senator Randolph, "That he had committed perjury in swearing that the statement 4:30 order from Gen. McDowell to Gen. Porter at or after 5 o'clock." Major Pope died last month, and cannot now defend himself. During his life he always emphatically affirmed the correctness of his original testimony, and endorsed in an unusually high degree the justice of Porter in this connection, that the charge made by Senator Randolph has aroused general indignation among all classes, irrespective of party, and without regard to the merits of Gen. Porter's case.

BUSINESS INTERESTS ABROAD.

DEALINGS IN MINCING-LANE—THE GRAIN AND COTTON TRADES AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, March 5.—In Mincing-lane the markets are very dull, with large supplies offering. Business on the Continent is also quiet. At the Netherlands Trading Company's sale on Wednesday, prices showed a decline of ¼ to 1¼ cents on valuations. Good ordinary Java coffee is quoted at 45 to 45½ cents, against 47½ to 48 cents in January. This unsatisfactory result, coupled with the increased quantity offered here, has further depressed quotations. Plantation Ceylon has fallen quite 2 shillings per hundredweight since Feb. 25; other descriptions are unsettled. The deliveries of Java coffee in Holland during January and February were 20,799 bags, against 112,867 bags for the same months last year. In London the falling off is much larger, and the stock considerably in excess of last year's. There is a better feeling in the sugar market. Refiners have made several purchases, but there has been no revival of the speculative demand for lower qualities. Imports of beet must soon decrease. It is said the production of Austria and Germany will be 200,000 tons less, which, with that of France and Belgium, together will be about 180,000 tons less. Deliveries of sugars to consumers in England continue steady and progressive. Tea is dull. Prices at auction again favored buyers, especially for fair to medium congous. Indian teas sold slowly. Rice is inactive. Pepper is unchanged. Jacobsen, the leading grain circular says: "The wheat trade remains generally steady, a majority of the provincial markets reporting a fair demand at about the previous rates, and at a few only has there been a slight reduction for foreign. The transactions in cargoes off coast were unimportant. Only slight concessions are asked, and there also those for future arrival are held above buyers' ideas. At Liverpool and the neighboring markets since Tuesday, there has been a moderate business in wheat and corn at Tuesday's prices. The arrivals at Liverpool of wheat, flour, and corn during the past three days were small, and the imports of the former into the United Kingdom during the past fortnight have fallen off considerably. To-day there has been a healthy consumptive demand for wheat at Tuesday's full prices, and choice samples in some cases were a shade higher. There was a moderate demand for flour at previous rates. Corn was 1d. per cental higher in consequence of scarcity.

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in limited request early in the week, and prices generally declined 1-16d., and Wednesday, with a slight increased demand, the decline was mostly recovered. American has been in moderate demand after a decline of 1-16d. to 1d., and it is now 1-16d. to ⅛d. above last week's prices for middling and the lower qualities. In Sea Island there is very little call and the prices firm. Futures were dull until Tuesday, declining 1-16d., but since then there has been a better demand at improving rates, closing at 1-32d. to 1-16d. above last Thursday's prices."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, broke out during the storm last night in the chemical works and porcheuse of the De Pauw Plate-glass Manufactory at New-Albany, Ind., both of which were destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000; insured for $25,000, distributed as follows: On the chemical works, $10,000, equally divided between the Merchants' of Newark, N. J., the Newark Fire, of Newark, N. J., the People's, of Trenton, N. J., and the Watertown, of New-York. On the pot-house, $15,000—$3,000 each in the Merchants', of Providence, R. I., and the Lorillard, of New-York; $4,000 each in the Howard, of New-York, and American Central, of St. Louis, and $3,000 in the Metropolis, of Paris, France.

Lehrkind's brewery, two miles from Davenport, Iowa, was burned at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. The loss is $24,000; insured, $17,000. The building contained about 11,000 bushels of grain. Of the insurance $12,000 is distributed as follows: Connecticut, $1,500; Traders', New-York, $1,000; Genesee, Buffalo, $1,500; Williamsburg, New-York, $500; German, Rochester, $1,000; State, New-York, $1,500; North German, Hamburg, $2,000; Northern, Watertown, N. Y., $1,000; St. Nicholas, New-York, $2,000.

The dwelling and out-houses of Munsour Throckmorton, at Three Falls, N. J., were destroyed by fire Thursday night, causing a loss of $3,000. Nothing was saved in the dwelling, but a large amount of corn and grain and many implements were destroyed in the barns. The fire was caused by a defective flue. There is an insurance of $4,800 on the house and furniture.

Samuel Halsey & Sons' japanned leather works, on the corner of Belmont-avenue and West Kinney-street, Newark, were partially destroyed by fire in the building on the latter street, Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $3,500; insured for $6,000, chiefly in companies out of Newark.

Brill's Schroon River Pulp Works and Planing Mill at Warrensburg, N. Y., were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $12,000; insured for $3,000. The fire is ascribed to an incendiary.

The engine-house at Penola, N. Y., and the dwelling of Drew Penola were burned yesterday morning. The loss is $3,000; partly insured. The fire was of incendiary origin.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The Nevada Bank has sold 50,000 ounces of fine silver to the San Francisco Mint at a price equivalent to $1 32½ per ounce. The Mint has also purchased 20,000 ounces from another source on the same terms. The final dol Monte Mining Company has levied an assessment of 50 cents per share, delinquent April 10.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

SUBJECTS FOR ACTION BY CONGRESS.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS—A SPECIAL DEFICIENCY BILL—PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The bill repealing permanent appropriations, which was printed in THE TIMES to-day, was submitted to the Senate to-day by the Appropriations Committee. Accompanying it is a report giving the reasons of the committee in detail for their action on the repealed appropriations. In conclusion they say: "The committee are of opinion that it is better, whenever the public will not suffer thereby, for all appropriations of public money to pass annually under the supervision of Congress, upon estimates furnished by the departments, and after careful consideration have concluded that all the appropriations which the Secretary of the Treasury thought ought to be excluded from the operations of the repeal can be annually provided for except as set forth in the bill herewith submitted for the consideration of the Senate."

The House Committee on Appropriations reported to-day the Special Deficiency bill. The bill appropriates $580,000, and the items are as follows: For public printing, $400,000; to complete the Chicago Post Office, $100,000; for the postal service, $40,000, (including $10,000 for pay of mail-route messengers, $15,000 for pay of postal car clerks, $5,000 for increase in the pay of route agents, and $10,000 for extra pay of clerks in the Post Offices at Boston, New-York, and Chicago;) $15,000 for a light-house steamer on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers; $10,000 for Vinnie Ream for the completion of her statue of Admiral Farragut; $7,000 to complete the fog-signal on South Farrallon Island, San Francisco; $3,000 for transportation of officers of the Marine Corps; $2,000 for extra clerk hire in the State Department; $2,500 for coal, wood, and ice for the Treasury Department, and $1,500 for the Clerk of the House of Representatives for repair of furniture, &c. The above are deemed most urgent, and the bill will be at once pressed to passage by the House.

Senator Dolph to-day reported a bill from the Committee on Territories for the organization of a Territorial Government for Alaska. It provides for the appointment of a Governor, Chief-Justice, Surveyor-General, and a Secretary, by the President. These officers, together with the Collector of Customs for the District of Alaska, are to constitute for the first year a Legislative Council, and are empowered to provide the legislation required to put the Government into operation, and to perfect the necessary details for working a Territorial Government. Their authority as a Legislative Council, under the bill, is to continue until otherwise provided by Congress. The bill authorizes the Executive Council to divide the Territory into counties, and to provide for the registration of voters. All male residents over 21 years of age, including Indians who speak the English language intelligently and adopt civilized habits, who are citizens of the United States by activity or naturalization, or by the terms of the treaty with Russia, and who have resided in the Territory six months prior to any election, shall be qualified to vote. The bill also provides for the election of a delegate to Congress.

Mr. Cox's bill, introduced in the House to-day, "To promote the efficiency of the Life-saving Service," authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish additional life-saving stations, as follows: At or near Damiscove Island, Me.; near the entrance of Portland Harbor, Me.; at or near Gerrish Island, Portsmouth, N. H.; at Cape Ann, Mass.; between Cohasset and Scituate Harbors, Mass.; one at Woodsend and one in the vicinity of Peaked Hill Bars, Cape Cod, Mass.; two in the neighborhood of Cape Cod and the adjacent islands; one at Lewes, Del.; five on the coast between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles, at such points between the existing stations as the Superintendent of the service may select; one between Stations Seventeen and Eighteen, and one between Stations Twenty-three and Twenty-two on the North Carolina coast; six houses of refuge on the east coast of Florida, at such points as the Superintendent may select; one life-saving station at or near Grand Marais, on the coast of Lake Superior; one near Pentwater, on the coast of Lake Michigan; one near the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky., to be attached to, and form a part of, the Tenth Life-saving District. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury and the General Superintendent of the service to dispense with any of the stations when, in their judgment, they are no longer required; also, to transfer boats or equipments from one station to another whenever the good of the service may require it. It fixes the salaries of the Superintendents of the various districts and the pay of the crews, provides for the award of one month's pay to officers or men for display of extraordinary gallantry in efforts to save life, and authorizes the payment of a pension of $15 per month to the widow of an officer who may have lost his life in the service or from wounds or sickness contracted while in the discharge of his duties, and $12 per month to the widow of a member of a crew.

Mr. Butterworth offered a preamble and resolution in the House to-day, declaring that the agitation by Congress of the question of reducing the internal revenue tax imposed by law on distilled spirits is not demanded by any public emergency, and that in view of the great injury which would necessarily result therefrom to a large number of our citizens who are engaged in manufacturing and dealing in said articles, it is inexpedient. The resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $468,004 96, and from Customs $781,557 28.

The Treasury Department purchased 161,000 ounces of silver yesterday for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

The contested election case of Bradley against Simonds was decided to-day by the House Elections Committee in favor of Mr. Simonds, the sitting member.

The sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee gave a hearing to-day to Dr. Wakefield, of Illinois, and W. A. Gelletlay, of New-York, who urged the removal of the internal revenue stamp tax upon cosmetics, perfumeries, and proprietary medicines.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Edward R. Gittinger to be Supervisor of the Census for the Third District of Maryland; Second Lieut. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Henry E. Hemley, Third Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Chittenden in the House to-day granting permission to the New-York Chamber of Commerce to erect, without cost to the Government, a suitable statue or group commemorative of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, on the front of the Sub-Treasury in New-York City.

Count de Lesseps received several callers this morning. This afternoon he visited the Naval Observatory in company with Prof. Newcomb, and afterward called upon Secretaries Thompson and Evarts, spending about two hours with the latter. Later in the day he visited the foreign Ministers in the city, and this evening accompanied Mme. De Lesseps to a reception at the French Minister's residence. At noon to-morrow he will call upon the President.

The Postmaster-General yesterday issued the following: "Order No. 6, of Aug. 21, 1879, is hereby modified as follows: Postmasters will receive and forward free of postage all matter received by them from any officer of the United States directed to any other officer, or to any of the executive departments, provided the envelopes of such mail matter have written, printed, or stamped thereon the appropriate indorsements, containing the proper designation of the office from which the same is transmitted, with a statement of the penalty for their misuse."

Secretary Sherman says that he hopes to conclude the negotiations with the Indians to-morrow. As soon as the matter is settled and the signatures of the Indians obtained, the agreement will be made public. It has not yet been determined what will be done with the two Utes now here who are supposed to have been connected with the Meeker massacre. It is not probable that their trial will be begun until the remainder of the Indians asked for by the Secretary are surrendered. The delegation now in Washington will be kept here until Congress passes the legislation required to move the Indians, when they will be returned to their reservation and the agreement put into effect. This done, the mineral lands of Colorado will probably soon be opened.

There is at present $45,000,000 worth of gold bullion in the New-York Assay Office ready to be transported to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage. The appropriation made for this purpose for the present fiscal year was only $5,000, which is already exhausted. The Director of the Mint to-day made application for an additional appropriation of $25,000. Application has also been made for an additional appropriation for transporting gold and silver bullion between the Assistant United States Treasurers.

The committee investigating the removal of the Ponces to-day resumed the examination of White Eagle, in relation to the removal of the tribe. He said that after the return of the chiefs who visited the Territory, they reported against removal, and the tribe, in council, decided not to remove. But Inspector Kemble told them they must remove, or he would put them into the hands of the soldiers, which he afterward did. The first place to which they removed was stony and unhealthy. The next place was better land, but more unhealthy. Between July and December, 1878, White Eagle lost his wife and four children. Since then he has been sick himself most of the time, and is sick yet. He and all his tribe want to get back to their old reservation. He also testified in regard to the killing of Big Snake by the Fort Reno troops, which he claimed was unnecessary and unprovoked.

THE COUNTRY'S MINERAL WEALTH.

A LETTER FROM CLARENCE KING URGING THE EXTENSION OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, presented to the Senate to-day a letter from Clarence King, Director of the Geological Survey, to be printed in connection with the joint resolution authorizing the extension of the Geological Survey. The communication is a reply to several inquiries made by Senator Davis. The first question which Mr. King replies to is whether, under the provisions of the Sundry Civil act referred to in the joint resolution, he would be able to make a geological survey which will show the mineral resources of the whole country. Mr. King says the act referred to created an officer called the Director of the Geological Survey, and provided that he should have charge of the survey of the geological structure and mineral resources of the "national domain," a term which is held by the Department of the Interior to signify the public lands. Thus circumscribed, he says, it is absolutely impossible to make the geological survey a general investigation and exposition of the mineral resources of the whole country, owing to the fact that all developed mines are held in private or corporate ownership, are no longer upon the national domain, and hence are out of the field of inquiry; and to the further fact that nearly all undeveloped mineral resources, considered from a broad point of view, are partly, at least, off the public land. Without the amendment of some law extending the field of the geological survey over the whole United States, the people, Mr. King says, must remain ignorant of the extent, nature, and broad practical relations of their mineral possessions.

In reply to the question whether a Government survey has any advantage over a State survey, Mr. King says that a survey can be of any real value unless it is worked upon three broad principles: First, the precise exhaustive knowledge of special deposits; second, a general knowledge of the relations of deposits with others; third, the relations of all deposits to the progress of mineral industries. The value of a deposit in one State may depend wholly on a single chemical fact or the nature of a deposit in a remote State. A Virginia iron ore may be only of value when mixed in New-Jersey with another iron ore from Michigan, and reduced by a fuel from Pennsylvania in a furnace lined with a refractory brick from Connecticut. Provided all the States and Territories were to begin simultaneously and make thorough economical surveys, their results, even then, would be of little practical value for the lack of comparisons in the field. The gold investigators of Georgia would lack a personal knowledge of California. The iron corps of Wisconsin could never safely judge of a Pennsylvania ore, which was required to be mixed with the Wisconsin product, unless the two were investigated together, and their direct relations studied. But, practically, the States are not keeping up their surveys. A few States have lately made resurveys, but to-day there are not eight active State surveys. Twenty-one States have added to the 17 years of continuous service on State and Government surveys, I am firmly of the belief that the mineral wealth of the country will never be reasonably well known till studied by a national survey.

In answer to the question whether the passage of the joint resolution authorizing him to extend the geological survey will involve him in additional expense, Mr. King says: "With the understanding that the passage of the resolution under consideration will leave the geological survey free to work over the whole United States, and to study its whole economical geology, I answer confidently that I shall be able to make an incomparably better series of reports upon the resources and economic products of the whole country than is possible under existing law. To-day the Government and the people do not know within a hundred million dollars of the annual value of our mineral product. It would, in my opinion, be the duty of the Geological Survey to provide for giving, in a detailed form, an analysis of all the mineral product. Unless the advance of our industries should be somehow unexpected course, we are likely, within a few years, to reach an aggregate mineral yield of $1,000,000,000 yearly, and the passage of the joint resolution will enable the survey to familiarize the country with all the features and bearings of this great source of wealth and power, to keep pace with and report the facts of its rapid progress, by the prompt publication of yearly reports giving statistical and analysis of all the mineral product. Unless the advance of our industries should be somehow unexpected course, we are likely, within a few years, to reach an aggregate mineral yield of $1,000,000,000 yearly, and the passage of the joint resolution will enable the survey to familiarize the country with all the features and bearings of this great source of wealth and power, to keep pace with and report the facts of its rapid progress, by the prompt publication of yearly reports giving statistical and analysis of all the mineral product. These reports would directly aid in its development, and promote the wise and guarded influx of foreign capital. Briefly and finally, in my belief, the question of the passage or defeat of the resolution under consideration is the question whether it is or is not desirable and needful for the people of the United States to thoroughly know the nature, extent, and uses of their mineral possessions."

PROGRESS OF THE STRIKES.

PROBABLE SPEEDY COMPROMISE AT COHOES—THE FALL RIVER STRIKERS.

TROY, N. Y., March 5.—The Cohoes strike still continues, but the interest is fading. The parade of children, numbering several hundred and including many 9 and 10 years of age, who have been employed 11½ hours a day in the Harmony Mills, this afternoon, with the orderly conduct of the adult strikers thus far, has had an effect on popular opinion. General Superintendent D. J. Johnston said to-day that when the strikers resumed work, he had no doubt the time allowed for dinner would be increased to 45 minutes, at least. As to the advance of 10 per cent, the company was firm in its decision to be governed by the market prices of the goods produced by the company. The advance is not considered warranted at present. The strikers have reason for believing, however, that the company will consent to compromise in a few days.

The house-painters of this City have agreed to demand an advance of 50 cents a day. Flynn Brothers and Owen Dennin, brush manufacturers, at Lansingburg, have acceded to the demand for increased wages of their brush-drawers, and their employes returned to work this morning. These are among the largest concerns. Others still hold out.

LOWELL, Mass., March 5.—The hod-carriers held a meeting to-night to consider the matter of wages. Sixty-four names were enrolled, and an organization was effected. A committee of conference from the Bricklayers' Union had a hearing, and an agreement was made that if the wages demanded by one union should be granted, but those of the other refused, they would reciprocally refuse work with non-union men. Before this agreement becomes binding, however, the Bricklayers' Union will have to adopt the report of its committee to that effect, which it will probably do at the next meeting on Tuesday night. The hod-carriers adjourned for a week, when they will adopt a constitution. Their terms previously agreed to are $1 50 per day of 10 hours after April 1, and $1 75 after June 1.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 5.—The strike which occurred at Union Mills this afternoon was a great surprise. It seems that a delegation of three spinners called upon Treasurer Brayton and Superintendent Sanford, and complained that they were not getting the 15 per cent. promised, but only about 8 per cent. advance. The strike was based on this complaint alone, which was the only grievance presented to Treasurer Brayton. The facts show that the spinners in that mill acted with undue precipitation, and stopped work without just cause. An examination of the pay-roll of the overseers of the mill for three weeks in February, as compared with three weeks in December, before the increase went into effect, shows that the spinners have received an increase of 13 4-10 per cent in their averages, whereas the general advance was only 15 per cent. The spinners allege to-night that they are paid for one also of yarn when they are compelled to spin a finer size, but this is denied by the officers of the mill. A meeting of the Board of Trade was held this evening to consider the causes of the strike, but it was not learned what action was taken by them.

TAUNTON, Mass., March 5.—The peddlers' helpers of the Francestia Iron Works, who were thrown out of work by the strikers, have all been given work by the company. The peddlers are still out, but it is rumored that some of them will go to work again for the $2 50 offered. The works are running as full time.

The Textile Screw Company's Works, at Wood's Holls, started up this morning as usual, but with only part of the works in operation. The strikers have all left town.

CRIME AND ITS EXPIATION

THE PUBLIC HANGING OF A CRIMINAL.

THE PUNISHMENT OF JOSEPH CORE FOR THE MURDER OF A NEIGHBOR—A CRIME WHICH RESULTED FROM THE BURNING OF SOME WHEAT-STACKS.

LEBANON, Mo., March 5.—A large crowd witnessed the hanging of Joseph Core to-day. The gallows was erected on the prairie, half a mile west of the jail. The murderer, accompanied by three ministers, reached the scaffold about 1 o'clock. At the conclusion of an impressive prayer he muttered "Oh Lord, have mercy," when the rope was cut, and the fall of six feet broke his neck.

George E. King was the name of Core's victim. Several months before the murder the man had a difficulty about some wheat-stacks. Core accused King of firing them, and had him arrested. King proved an alibi and was discharged. Core did not believe that justice had been done, and a bad state of feeling existed between the two men. On the day of the killing Core dined at Squire Lindsay's, which is a short distance from King's house. After he left, some gun-shots were heard in the valley, and in a few moments Core's horse came back by Lindsay's. King took dinner at a neighbor's house, and went into the valley to assist in sled-runners. The people at this house heard the gun-firing, and it was proved that both King and Core had just time enough to reach the place of murder when the reports were heard. King was found on the side of the hill, about 75 yards from the road. His body had two gun-shot wounds on it, and his head was beaten almost to a jelly with some sort of weapon. The tracks of Core's horse showed that King had been met in the road, and a pool of blood there showed that King had been shot in the road, and that he had fled up the hill-side. The horse-tracks showed that he had been pursued a short distance when the rider dismounted. Human tracks were discovered leading from this place through the woods in the direction of Core's residence. A short distance from his house the tracks showed that the man and horse had met, and that the horse was mounted and driven in a northerly direction, toward "the Hungry Hollow." Core was seen on that road at the same evening, and, as this fact was brought forward to establish an alibi, it had the influence of increasing the conviction in the minds of the jury that Core was guilty.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

THE STATEMENT WALKER KILGORE MADE BEFORE HE WAS HANGED YESTERDAY.

MEXICO, Mo., March 5.—Walker Kilgore was hanged to-day for the murder of L. Dow Wallingham, on Jan. 27, 1879. The story of the crime is best told in Kilgore's brief confession, furnished for publication before his death: "I wish to say to the people of this county that I did not kill L. D. Wellingham of my own accord. Wellingham was hauling off Robert Rally's and my corn, which made Rally very angry at Wellingham. Rally told me to borrow Krunkle's gun and shoot Wellingham, which I did. The evidence placed me behind a tree. I was not behind a tree when Wellingham came along, but standing close to the fence in the road. I spoke to him. He got angry and pulled out his revolver, got off the wagon and came toward me. I told him not to come any further or I would shoot. He kept advancing, and I shot him twice. I then went to Rally's house. I met Mrs. Rally and told her I had shot Wellingham, but hoped he would get well. I did not want to take the gun with me that morning, but Rally said yes, take the gun and shoot him; that Wellingham would kill me unless I shot him. I did not want to have any trouble with Wellingham, but Rally kept urging me on, and I would never have been in this trouble if Rally had let me alone, and not excited me in doing what I did."

The condemned man was taken from jail at 1 o'clock to the place of execution, one mile east of the city, where thousands of people were assembled to witness the hanging. He was dressed in a suit of black clothes, closely shaved, and when asked how he felt replied, "As well as a man can under the circumstances." Kilgore was accompanied to the scaffold by the Rev. Fathers O'Leary and Stack. He refused to make any statement. At precisely 1:30 o'clock, everything being in readiness, the black cap was adjusted, and at 1:35 o'clock the drop fell. After hanging 15 minutes, life was pronounced extinct, and the body was cut down and delivered to friends.

BUCHOLZ'S SECOND TRIAL.

TESTIMONY OF SEVERAL WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 5.—In the Bucholz trial to-day, Julius Ellenport, Bucholz's teacher, testified that he gave Bucholz instruction in English on the day of the murder; saw nothing unusual in his manner that day. August Pitzer testified that he saw Bucholz and Schulte in Herscher's saloon drinking beer together soon after Schulte's arrival from New-York; he thought they remained there 10 minutes. Bucholz told the witness at the Waring house on the night of the murder that when Schulte was attacked he heard a cry of "Bucholz!" "Bucholz!" He looked around and saw two or three men, one of whom shook him. Several witnesses testified that they saw Bucholz carry the body to the Waring house; he had hold of the right shoulder of the dead man. T. M. Hoyt, of South Norwalk, saw an axe at the Waring House; there was blood, also a chicken feather, on the block, but none on the handle; he said it was the town talk that Schulte was a very rich man, and he carried all his money on his person. Dr. William C. Burke, of South Norwalk, testified that he had made a careful examination of the grounds in the vicinity where the body was found after the murder, and saw none of the articles afterward found. He examined the axe at Waring's house with a magnifying glass, and saw blood and particles of chicken feathers on the head; also saw chicken heads lying around. Miss Sadie Waring testified that the axe was taken away from the house the day after the murder, and remained away two or three weeks, when it was returned. Her brother Sam put it in the stove to burn out the old handle, and afterward put in a new one. He went up to Mr. Diggee's to grind it; it was some time during the month of January. Mr. Waring testified seeing the axe put in the stove to burn the handle out.

Henry E. Shibley, an inmate of the jail, testified that he heard Hineman say he had hit upon a plan of testifying against Bucholz for the purpose of helping his own case. Hineman told him it would not make any difference with Bucholz, as he would have to swing anyhow, and what he was going to testify against Bucholz he had made up himself. On cross-examination, he said Hineman gave a prisoner who was released last week his watch, chain, and $13 to purchase saws with which to aid him in making his escape. Hineman was called to the witness-stand and denied that he had conversed with the witness regarding Bucholz's case, but admitted having conversed about making his escape.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—The four burglars who broke open the safe of the United States Express Company were taken in irons to New-Paltz to-day, and their examination, which began this afternoon, will be resumed at New-Paltz to-morrow morning. It is stated that New-York detectives are on the way to New-Paltz to identify the burglars, as the capture is deemed an important one.

A burglar, who gives his name as Benson, attempted to enter an unoccupied Summer residence on the Hyde Park Road, to-night. When he lifted the window-sash a springgun was discharged and riddled his side with small shot. He walked to this city covered with blood, and was sent to St. Barnabas Hospital.

BOSTON, March 5.—Royal B. Conant, ex-Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, of this city, convicted of embezzlement, was sentenced to-day to seven years' imprisonment.

The store of G. W. Colton, at Weston, Mass., in which the Post Office is located, was robbed by burglars last night of $1,600 and a number of valuable papers.

PITTSTON, Penn., March 5.—Warren Schooley, the little boy who was shot last night, the sad occurrence of which caused his mother to drop dead in an apoplectic fit, died this afternoon. No arrest has been made as yet. The affair has cause gloom over the whole community, and great excitement prevails. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 5.—Application was filed this afternoon for the commutation of the death penalty of Jonah Hamme and Israel Brandt, the Raber murderers, to life imprisonment. Action is asked on the ground that Brandt could not have had a motive in securing the murder of Raber, and that Hammel was not prosecuted with it by the testimony.

VERSAILLES, Ky., March 5.—During a free fight last night at Ship's grocery, a country saloon, six miles from this place, Alonzo Atkins cut Jack Douglas four times with a knife, either one of the wounds being fatal. All the men had been drinking, and the fight arose, according to Atkins's statement, from his accidentally stepping on a cigar Douglas had dropped. Over this they got to fighting, and he cut Douglas in self-defense. Jesse Reed, who was arrested his morning, says he was too drunk to see anything. Atkins is in jail.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—An examination was made by United States Commissioner Smith this afternoon into the application of Dr. Charles Weems for his release from the Eastern Penitentiary, where he has been imprisoned for nearly four years. Weems was convicted in the United States District Court in this city, in 1876, upon the charge of forging the name of the Secretary of the Interior, Zachariah Chandler, to a contract for Indian supplies amounting to $1,250,000. At the trial it was shown that Weems, who was a physician in Montreal and had been attached to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army during the war, induced William Sherman, a resident of Chicago, to believe that he had sufficient influence at Washington to obtain a large contract from the Interior Department. He came to the city with Weems, and upon arriving here, it is said, says, purporting to contain a contract signed by Secretary Chandler, was received. Upon this Newman swore that he gave Weems $5,000. The case excited great interest from the fact that the names of President Grant, Gen. Babcock, and others were brought in at the trial. The forgery was established and Weems, who had fled, was arrested in Canada. His sentence having expired and being unable to pay the fine imposed upon him, he made application for release. The examination took place this afternoon and the prisoner was released.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Thomas Mercer this morning Louis Schmidt, a tanner, was fatally stabbed by a young man named Charles Link, near Thirteenth and Walnut streets. The wounded man was taken to a hospital, where an examination discovered a cut about eight inches long across the lower portion of the abdomen, through which the bowels protruded. At the present writing he is reported just alive, with no hopes of recovery. Schmidt denies that there was any quarrel or previous trouble between the two men. Link was arrested, but refused to make a statement.

A remarkable cutting affray occurred this afternoon at the boarding-house of Mrs. Perkins, in Walnut-street, between the cook, Lewis Green, and a waiter named Hughes. They quarreled about a piece of pie, and the former cut the latter in half a dozen places with a butcher-knife. Hughes was taken to the hospital, where on dressing the cuts it was found they measured 30 inches, and 22 stitches were needed to bring the flesh together. He may possibly recover.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Charles Colby, whose hanging was to have taken place two weeks ago, but was delayed because the necessary documents did not arrive from the Supreme Court, was hanged at Point Quen-tin-o-ah. He left a written statement, asserting that he killed Wilson in self-defense, and claimed that he had been convicted on perjured testimony. He made a long rambling speech to the same purport on the gallows. His demeanor was quiet and unmoved until the black cap was drawn, when he showed signs of nervousness.

SPOTSWOOD, New-Brunswick, March 5.—An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to wreck an express train going south on the Intercolonial Railroad, near this village, by placing a pile of old sleepers and other debris had been placed on the track. Fortunately, the engine succeeded in clearing a path through the obstruction. The miscreants, whose intention was evidently plunder, when they saw their object had failed, stoned the train, breaking several windows, but doing no damage to life or limb.

THE WILL CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

ALL THE TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE CASE IN ON BOTH SIDES.

TRENTON, March 5.—Dr. Parke's cross-examination was resumed to-day in the trial of the Lewis will conspirators. His knowledge of Mrs. Lewis was derived wholly from eight professional visits. His first acquaintance with her was on April 28, 1877. When she testified that it was in March he knew it to be a last perjury. He was in Philadelphia in March, 1877, during the first week, and stopped at the Bidgway House. On the register being produced, Dr. Parke said he had not recorded his name on it. A letter was produced which had been written on Feb. 29 in the Mercer County Jail, and intercepted by the jailer as it was being taken out by a prisoner. It was addressed to a Mr. Weston, of No. 18 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, stating that Mrs. Lewis had wanted to attend the funeral of Joseph L. Lewis, and asking Weston to come to Trenton and testify that he [Parke] had stopped at Weston's house in March, 1877. Ex-Judge Hoffman objected to the letter being received. His objection was overruled, and the witness admitted that the letter was in his handwriting. He did not give Mr. Whitlock a draft of Mrs. Lewis on the estate to raise money on, and he did not know that Whitlock raised money on the contract. The contract was represented to be a genuine one to ex-Judge Fullerton and Mr. Nichols; it was not a genuine one. The biography of Lewis, written by the witness, was offered in evidence, and after argument was admitted. As District Attorney Keasbey read it, the court, jury, witnesses, defendants, and Mrs. Lewis, who sat behind the witness-stand, were convulsed with laughter at the savage manner in which Parke, as biographer, attacked Mr. Lewis.

Wesley Lyon, the New-York lawyer, whose evidence was ruled to be inadmissible as against Sacia, was placed on the stand. Sacia having testified that he had not employed him as counsel. He testified that Sacia had called on him to wait on Judge Fullerton on the day when the latter was examined in the investors of the will, but that for $50,000 he would give such testimony as would gain the case for the Government. The witness was to get $5,000 for his services, and told Sacia that Mr. Lowell said he might be useful to the Government.

Mr. Joseph Benson, the Rev. Mr. Benson, of Rochester, testified that when Dr. Parke called at her house to inquire about Lewis he represented himself to be a reporter, and at one time he spoke of the widow claiming her own property. Cross-examined.

Charles Whitlock, of Brooklyn, testified, in rebuttal, to accompanying Mr. Nicholls and Dr. Parke to ex-Judge Fullerton's office, and to the production of the contract which Parke represented to be genuine. Parke told the witness that he had furnished Mrs. Lewis with money to pay her debts, and asked him to get Mr. Nicholls to lend Mrs. Lewis $1,000. Witness got the money and gave it to Parke, in the presence of Mr. Bushnell, at Hoboken. Subsequently, in the Spring of 1879, Dr. Parke gave the witness an order of Mrs. Lewis on the Executors of the Lewis estate for $20,000 to borrow money on. He did not see Mrs. Lewis

ITALY'S ART TREASURES

AN INEXHAUSTIBLE SUPPLY OF ANTIQUITIES.

THE WORK OF EXCAVATORS OF ANCIENT WORKS OF ART.

WHAT HAS BEEN UNEARTHED BY THE FAMOUS MASTERS WHO HAVE DIGGED AMONG THE RUINS OF THE PAST.

ROME, Feb. 8.—There is no country in the world and since a continuous history of its people has been preserved from the earliest times and antedates a thousand years the Christian era, that is so rich in the remains of ancient days. For many centuries after the Roman Empire had fallen and the Dark Ages had come and gone, the Italians were not conscious of the fact that they were living among the ruins of a mighty past. Even the Renaissance, which brought back to the world the learning of Greece and Rome, and gave to the people of Italy a literature and a language which have become the models of all succeeding ages, did not lead to any systematic search for the buried treasures of art which lay hidden in the soil. Artists and scholars, it is true, were constantly finding in the course of their studies some fragment of sculpture or some inscription which would throw light upon the history of the past, but it was not until the beginning of the present century that any regular attempt was made to explore the ground in search of antiquities. Even then the work was carried on in a desultory manner by the people in the neighborhood of the objects of search, and was rather the result of accident than of any intelligent plan. Within the last fifty years, however, the Italian Government has taken the matter in hand, and has established a regular system of excavations, which has been productive of the most important results. Not a year passes that some new discovery is not made, and the museums of Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, and other cities are filled with the choicest treasures of ancient art. Many of the most beautiful statues and bas-reliefs that we have in this country have been brought from Italy, and the traveler who visits the museums of Europe finds that the best specimens of ancient sculpture are to be found in the galleries of Rome, Florence, Venice, and Naples. Even the private collections of Italy are filled with objects of interest which have been found in the course of excavations, and the Italian Government has the right to claim as its property all objects of value which are found on private estates. The result is that the Italians have a very large collection of ancient sculpture, and that the number of objects of interest which are found every year is very great. Many of the most beautiful statues that have been discovered in recent years have been found in the ruins of the Roman villas which were built in the neighborhood of Rome, and which were filled with the choicest specimens of sculpture that could be obtained in Greece and Asia Minor. Many of the villas were built by the Emperors themselves, and others by the wealthy nobles who lived in the days of the Empire, and the statues which have been found in them are of the most exquisite workmanship. Some of the villas were built on the shores of the Bay of Naples, and others were built in the mountains, and in the ruins of each there have been found many beautiful works of art. Some of the villas were built by Julius Cæsar, and others by Augustus, Nero, Hadrian, and the other Emperors who ruled over Rome during the first two centuries of the Christian era. Many of the villas were destroyed by the barbarians who overran Italy during the fifth century, and others were buried by the ashes of Vesuvius when that mountain broke out in the first century of the Christian era. Many of the villas were built on the slopes of the mountains, and others on the shores of the Bay of Naples, and in the ruins of each there have been found many beautiful works of art. Some of the villas were built by Julius Cæsar, and others by Augustus, Nero, Hadrian, and the other Emperors who ruled over Rome during the first two centuries

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At 8 P. M.—Le Supplice.
UNION-SQUARE—The False Friend. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
WALLACK'S—Kerry. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Rocks. Matinée.
DUMONT—Minstrel Guards Surprise. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hiawatha. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—A Fool and His Money. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2:30 P. M.—Lecture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	4 00
The Weekly Times, per annum	3 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

The Signal Service Bureau report indications for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, colder, westerly winds, clear or fair weather.

The impudent boast of Mr. SMYTH'S personal organ at Albany that he will remain at the head of the Insurance Department as long as Mr. CORNELL continues to be Governor, was made without reckoning with the Legislature, which is by no means compelled to abide by such a decision on the part of the Governor, should he really have made it. As our Albany dispatches point out, there are several methods by which any such rash and unseemly determination could be defeated. Mr. SMYTH may be formally impeached or he may be brought to trial before the Senate, neither of which ordeals does his official conduct prepare him to face with entire confidence, or he may be removed and replaced by another person by a joint resolution of the two branches of the Legislature. It is to be hoped, however, that Gov. CORNELL does not need to be convinced of the futility of trying to keep a bad man in office in order to refrain from such an attempt. Every consideration of the public interest, of his own dignity and reputation, and of his duty to his party forbids him to resort to any such device, if he has at any time contemplated it.

The fraction of the Greenback Party which is in the special charge of the eminent statesman, Mr. "Brick" POMEROY, selected its nominees for President and Vice-President yesterday. They are; Mr. STEPHEN B. DILLAYE, of New-Hampshire, and Mr. B. J. CHAMBERS, of Texas. The geographical arrangement of the ticket leaves nothing to be desired, and that, so far as we are informed, is the most that can be said for it. The candidates are as obscure as they well could be, and this distinction is not likely to be increased by the result of the canvass. The platform adopted was the same as that of last year, with the addition of a resolution in favor of paying the bonds "in such money as the Government has on hand or may issue," that is to say, in silver and legal-tenders. The influence of the St. Louis Convention on the Presidential canvass will not be great, and we do not suppose that the men engaged in it expect anything from it beyond a certain increase in their own notoriety. Even in this direction their harvest will hardly be appreciable.

Whatever may be the motives of the various classes of sugar-refiners who have expressed their views from time to time on the sugar tariff, it is evident that very few of them are satisfied with affairs as they are, or with the action of the Ways and Means Committee in summarily tumbling all tariff questions under their table. It is agreed on all hands, that the Government at present loses considerable amounts of money from the manner in which the duties are levied, and that opportunity is offered for a monopoly, of which some refiners have availed themselves. But considerations of this character, even when sustained by those immediately interested and by the Secretary of the Treasury, are not deemed worthy of the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means, which dodges the undoubted difficulties of the subject by "indefinitely postponing" it. Such a line of conduct is far from statesmanlike, and it is not easy to understand any legitimate motives that can lead to it. Possibly, the committee appointed yesterday may induce our Representatives at Washington to reconsider their very unjustifiable course.

The rival excesses of officialism and Nihilism still continue to startle Russia. Gen. MELIKOFF'S assailant has been hanged, dying with the same sullen stoicism as his predecessors, KARAKOZOFF and SOLOVIEFF, and we are told that "the Police arrested every man in the crowd who had the appearance of a student," a remedy as sweeping as Jack Cade's famous denunciation of death against "whose presumed to be able to read or write." On the other hand, the Nihilist Committee has just published a manifesto justifying the attempt upon the CZAR'S life, and regretting that innocent soldiers must continue to be blown up, so long as "the Army makes itself the bulwark of imperial autocracy." It further declares that the present struggle must continue until the CZAR abdicates or grants a Constitution—which is certainly somewhat hard, inasmuch as its own bungling attempts at murder are the sole reason why the Constitution spoken of has not been granted long ago.

Gen. LOGAN closed yesterday in the Senate his long and very able speech in opposition to the bill reinstating and rewarding Mr. FITZ JOHN PORTER. It has been, in many regards, a remarkable effort, and has attracted and deserved more interest than any speech made at the present session. There are points in the discussion which cannot fail to strike the public unpleasantly, but these were unavoidable, the case having once been brought before Congress. They only serve to show the error which has been made in submitting such a question to a legislative tribunal. It is but fair to Gen. LOGAN, however, to say that he has taken no unfair advantage of his position, and that the allusions which he has made to considerations not purely military were logical and legitimate. His closing appeal to the Confederate Generals who are in the Senate was entirely pertinent. If it does not go to the merits of the case as it ought to have been disposed of, it certainly goes directly to its merits as Mr. PORTER'S own friends have chosen to treat it. Having taken the matter where they have, they cannot complain when they are met on their own ground.

PROGRESS IN RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

There are cheering indications that the railroad investigation of last year will bear substantial fruit before the present session of the Legislature ends. The six bills appended to the report of the Hepburn committee may be regarded as constituting a system of legislation, all parts of which are necessary to its symmetry and completeness. They are framed with a view to remedying the glaring evils and abuses which were revealed by the investigation, and while each has to a certain extent a separate object, they are all needed in order to secure the recurrence of old abuses and the continuation of existing evils. Two of them passed the Assembly some time ago without material opposition or change, but they are those to which the least opposition was to be anticipated. Two of the others have now been sent on the way to enactment with similar alacrity, and the remaining two are set down for consideration next week. The two which were first sent to the Senate are that "to regulate voting by stock and bond holders," and that amending the act authorizing the consolidation of companies. The former is intended mainly to reform the abuses of proxy voting, and to prevent voting, either in person or by proxy, by those who are not bona fide owners of the stock voted upon. It will prevent pledgees of stock, or virtually, persons who obtain it on advances of money, or without genuine consideration of any kind, from voting and from giving proxies except to the pledgeor or a person designated by him. Other important restrictions are laid down, and oaths are prescribed, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to secure honest voting both by owners of stock and holders of proxies. This, if effectually enforced, is calculated to take away one of the means which have been used in the past by dishonest manipulators to effect their corrupt designs, including the bribery of stockholders and of proxy voters.

The other bill which the Assembly has already disposed of is aimed at the enormous evil of stock-watering to one of its forms. It authorizes the consolidation of corporate companies under a joint agreement of the corporate parties thereto, which shall specify the terms and conditions and other necessary particulars, subject to the approval, by a two-thirds vote, of the stockholders of each of the companies, given at separate meetings, of which due notice in a prescribed manner shall be given. The gist of the act is in the provision that the capital stock of the new company shall not exceed the sum of the capital stock of the companies consolidated at the par value thereof, "nor shall any bonds or other evidences of debt be issued as a consideration for, or in connection with, such consolidation." This is intended to prevent such enormities as that committed in 1869 by swelling the stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to $90,000,000, when the sum of that of the two constituent corporations was scarcely half that amount. It is on this enormously swollen capital that the business contributing to this great line of communication has been required to furnish a liberal dividend. Another measure aimed at stock-watering is one of those passed to a third reading on Tuesday. It amends the act of 1850 authorizing the formation of railroad companies, and provides for an increase of capital stock when necessary for constructing and operating a road, but only with the concurrence of two-thirds in amount of the stockholders and the written approval of the State Engineer and Surveyor, until a board of Railroad Commissioners shall be appointed, and after that of such board. Increase in any other manner is prohibited, and penalties, certainly not too heavy, are prescribed for violation of these provisions. Another clause of this bill requiring special notice is that which authorizes the conversion of bonds into stock after two, and within twelve years of their issue. If the authorized capital is not sufficient to meet such conversion, a further issue in the manner previously prescribed may be made to meet the deficiency. Here, if anywhere, is the vulnerable spot in the act, and it is worthy of careful consideration whether every possible device for creating fictitious capital is provided against.

The bill requiring fuller reports, which is the other measure considered on Tuesday, prescribes very elaborate tables covering a vast variety of items, intended to bring out full information in regard to stock and debt, cost and equipment, characteristics of roads, appliances in use, volume and character of business, direction and destination of freight moved, rates and charges, expenses, &c. These reports are required to be verified by the oaths of Presidents or Treasurers and General Managers or Acting Superintendents, and are to be filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor by the 20th of December of each year for the twelve-month ending on the 30th of the preceding September. The State Engineer is required to embody this information in tabular form in an annual report to the Legislature. It may be mentioned in this connection that the bill providing for a Board of Railroad Commissioners authorizes that body to prescribe the form of reports to be made by the corporations, and requires it to prepare such tables and abstracts as may be deemed expedient, to be embodied in its annual report. The need of fuller reports and the importance of eliciting complete information regarding the condition and operations of railroads are so generally recognized that little opposition was to be expected to this measure, not because it is likely to be acceptable to the companies, but because no plausible pretext can be set up for resisting what is clearly a public demand.

The brunt of opposition is to be looked for when the two bills which remain in the hands of the Railroad Committee, to be brought forward next week, come under consideration. One of these, the act to regulate the transportation of freight by railroad corporations, is intended to prevent discriminations, of which so much complaint has been justly made. Its provisions will call for close scrutiny and careful consideration, but there is no question that a judicious measure calculated to effect its general purpose is imperatively called for. The bill creating a Board of Commissioners, and defining their powers and duties, is subject to the same remark. Such a body, with proper authority and power, is necessary to render effectual the laws intended to bring railroad companies under proper control and hold them to their responsibility to the public. That these measures were prepared with evident care by the Hepburn committee, after its exhaustive investigation and under the best advice, is prima facie in their favor, but it does not relieve the Legislature from the duty of giving them careful consideration. The public, which is expecting thorough work, will not be satisfied without a substantial fulfillment of their purpose.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS IN COSTUME.

The Mississippi Senate has lately been considering what to do with a historic portrait of rare value, which has come into the State's possession. This portrait is none other than that of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, done in crayon, and forwarded by him to Gov. STONE, though at the request, he alleges, of the late Mrs. SARAH A. DORSEY, with the disposition of whose property Mr. DAVIS is intimately connected. It is unusual for people to offer their likenesses to Legislatures, unless previously invited by them to do so; the act in Mr. DAVIS'S case is the more singular as this portrait purports to represent him at his capture in 1865. Such moments of chagrin are not chosen for portrayal without a purpose; and Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S purpose probably is to manufacture historic evidence, in crayon, that he was not captured in unknightly guise.

The sensitiveness of Mr. DAVIS on this subject is abnormal. Should he examine the pages of history, he would find many heroes escaping or attempting to escape in women's apparel; and when to such a fugitive here the devoted women of his own family have supplied the protecting garb, the act frequently reflects honor on them and no dishonor on him. But Mr. DAVIS has chosen to deny that he was captured in disguise, and the point of this crayon portrait, according to Mr. DAVIS'S letter, is that it was "made after a photographic likeness of myself which was taken in the identical clothes worn when I was captured." With the particularity of a showman in Mrs. Jarley's wax-works, he reiterates that "*every article* I then had on appears in the portrait" except a pair of spurs. In view, however, of the mass of contrary testimony in existence, Mr. DAVIS subjoins the following details:

"I had a water-proof 'Raglan,' and a shawl about my head and shoulders when I left the tent; but on being halted by a cavalryman who rode a considerable distance behind me, I dropped both the Raglan and shawl while advancing to my challenger, and thus appeared before my captors in the exact costume represented in the portrait."

It is here seen that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS owns up to two garments which do not appear in the portrait. This is an advance from the position of Mr. JOHN H. REAGAN, who not long ago pronounced the story of even an attempt at disguise "a despicable slander," adding, "If Mr. DAVIS had sought to disguise himself, he could not have done so for want of time." But Mr. DAVIS, with a careful choice of words, describes his extra apparel as consisting of a Raglan and a shawl. Now, Raglan denotes a garment worn by men, while a traveling shawl is also not unknown to the masculine wardrobe. All this ingenuity, however, does not set aside certain official testimony which is likely to last as long as the crayon portrait. Adjt. DICKINSON, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, describing the surrounding of DAVIS'S tent, says:

"I heard some one calling me. I turned and saw Private ANDREW BEE, of I, Company, who, believing he saw persons dressed in female apparel, at some distance, and moving away, called out to me, 'Adjutant, there goes a man dressed in woman's clothes.' I started in pursuit after them, calling out 'Halt!' repeatedly, and reaching them just as several troopers in charge of Corp. MUNGER dashed up, bringing their carbines ready for use. The fugitives halted. * * * DAVIS had on a black dress, and though it did not fit him nicely at the neck, it covered his form to the boots; the boots betrayed his disguise. A black shawl covered his head and shoulders. His identity was confirmed by the removal of the shawl from his face."

The ANDREW BEE thus mentioned describes Mr. DAVIS as wearing a black gown, "belted at the waist," and a shawl, which disguised his face, "he covering the moustache, mouth, and beard with the shawl, held closed with one hand." He describes Mr. DAVIS as walking to the brook, between his wife and her sister, "stooping over, as a very old woman would, so that his head was not on a level with Miss HOWELL'S, but was lower." Private BULLARD, who was near BEE, says the disguise looked like "a waterproof skirt and a shawl." In this use of different words—"gown," "skirt," and "waterproof"—to describe the same garment, there is nothing strange. Col. HARRISON, DAVIS'S private secretary, who was captured with him, says in a newspaper article, that Mrs. DAVIS threw "a dressing-gown" over her husband. Private STRDMAN says that DAVIS emerged from the tent "wearing a water-proof dress, and a small shawl around the head, and carrying a tin-pail on his arm." Corp. MUNGER remembers "a lady's water-proof cloak or dress, and a red and black, or black and white, shawl," but he assigns the tin-pail to Mrs. DAVIS, who was close against her husband. He says: "I mounted my horse, rode around in front of the party, and said to them, 'Where are you going?' Mrs. DAVIS said, 'With my old mother after some water.' I said, 'What is she doing with those boots on?' When I saw his boots I cocked my gun, and laid it across my saddle. Mrs. DAVIS put her hand over DAVIS'S face, and said, 'Don't shoot.'" Capt. HUDSON, of the same regiment, did not see the capture, but says: "On our way back to Macon, however, Mrs. DAVIS told me, and I will use her own words: 'I put *my water-proof cloak and shawl* on Mr. DAVIS, upon the impulse of the moment, not knowing or having time to think what else to do, in hopes he might make his escape in that disguise, and I only did what any true woman might have done.' This she said," adds Capt. HUDSON, "while halting to feed and rest our horses, she being in the ambulance at the time." Arriving off Fortress Monroe, Col. PRITCHARD, as his official report of 1865 says, received from Mrs. DAVIS "a water-proof cloak or robe," which was identified by the troopers present as worn by DAVIS at the time of his capture; and next day he got "a small black shawl, with a red border four or five inches deep," which was identified by the soldiers and by Mrs. DAVIS, and also by her son, a bright lad, who volunteered the statement that his papa wore it when captured. Capt. HUDSON, who was sent to Mrs. DAVIS for the shawl, writes that she was angry, and said that it was her own shawl, and she needed it. In order to be able to fulfill his instructions, therefore, he went ashore, and bought another for six dollars; and then Mrs. DAVIS gave up the historic shawl, "adding," testifies Capt. HUDSON, "that she did dress Mr. DAVIS in her attire, and would not deny it, at the same time expressing great surprise that the Secretary of War should want her clothing to exhibit."

This evidence, and much more to the same effect, has been again and again collected, officially: when Secretary STANTON awarded the prize for the capture of DAVIS; in the Detroit *Tribune*, four or five years ago; still later, and conclusively, by Major-Gen. JAMES H. WILSON in the Philadelphia *Times*. It is likely to eclipse Mr. DAVIS'S crayon portrait, made after the disguise had been stripped off. Mr. DAVIS fancies that a disguise so complete as to deceive the very sentinel at his tent is too unheroic a garb for him to wear in the Confederacy's last tableau. But if he seeks to rub out the facts, they must be rubbed in. As for the water-proof and the red-bordered black shawl, they are preserved as relics at the Adjutant-General's office in Washington; but Mr. DAVIS may take comfort in the hope that, some generations hence, perhaps moths will have destroyed them.

CHINESE AS A NUISANCE.

A good example of the species of hyperbole in which our California friends indulge is found in the late report of the San Francisco Board of Health. The first charge against these people is that the quarter which they occupy, usually known as Chinatown, is vastly overcrowded. The report says that the region is bounded by Stockton, Kearney, California streets, and Broadway and that it embraces twelve square blocks. A tolerably close calculation shows that this area contains at least a quarter of a square mile. And, with a vivid display of rhetoric, it is announced that this narrow space is inhabited by 30,000 people. At first blush this does not appear to be a frightful overcrowding of dwelling-places. If 30,000 men, women, and children live in an area equal to one-quarter of a square mile, this would show a proportion of 120,000 to the square mile. But, in the Eleventh Ward of this City, the population occupy a space which gives 196,510 to the square mile. The Tenth Ward has a population of 185,512 to the square mile, while in 30 acres of the Fourth Ward is found a population crowded at the terrible rate of 290,000 to the square mile. Certainly, the Chinese overcrowding of San Francisco is not exceptional.

Obviously, the difficulty with the Chinese is not so much with their overcrowding in a certain definite area of the City of San Francisco, as their unwholesome gregariousness in spots. As it is evident that that locality cannot be overcrowded, (relatively speaking,) which gives 120,000 people to the square mile, we must seek for individual instances. For example, in the report of the Board of Health condemning "Chinatown" as a nuisance, it was alleged that 12 or 15 persons frequently occupied a space of 80 square feet. As this would only give a little more than 5 feet to each person, it is clear that the overcrowding is far greater in these instances than any which we have in the cellar and tenement-house districts of New-York. In this City, the superficial area of the floors of the tenement-houses is divided among the persons occupying the premises. Here we have not yet acquired the art of living in layers, so to speak. The first thing which a Chinese firm does, in taking possession of a habitation, is to erect a series of bunks, one above the other. If the building is to be occupied by day as a shop, it is usually fitted with a false floor, half way up to the ceiling, which makes a two-story affair of what was a single door. Around the side-walls, this is again divided by horizontal partitions, making at least two rows of bunks to each floor, or four rows in each original room. In buildings containing high-studded rooms, five or six horizontal rows of sleeping-places are often found. In this way, the economical Chinese occupy a superficial area which would give only about five feet of floor-space to each inmate. If all the Chinese population which is crowded into the twelve square blocks described by the Board of Health in San Francisco, were to exist after the manner which we have just described, and as they do live in certain exceptional instances, they would obviously require a much smaller area than one quarter of a mile square for the domicile of 30,000 people. These are specific instances of overcrowding. Generally and relatively speaking, the density of population is not exceptional.

The report of the Board of Health, upon which "Chinatown" was declared to be a public nuisance exhausts the resources of the English language in attempting to describe the filthiness, squalor, and beastliness in which the Chinese live in the overcrowded districts. It is unaccountable, says the report, how human beings can exist for a single night in air so foul as that breathed in their crowded dens. Underground, where hundreds of people sleep, no breath of air or ray of sunlight ever comes. Streams of foul water run under foot, and the atmosphere is loaded with noisome odors. Places like those described by the Board of Health ought to breed a pestilence. But, strange to say, no contagion has ever issued from Chinatown to devastate San Francisco. To be sure, it has been alleged that the small-pox, which lately found many victims, originated in Chinatown, but no evidence to sustain this statement has ever been furnished. We must suppose, then, that the anxiety displayed for the healthfulness of the Chinese quarter is born of a philanthropic desire to stay the progress of disease and death among its Mongolian inhabitants. There is no proof whatever that the Chinese settlement is a nuisance to anybody but the people who live in it, although it may offend the senses of casual Caucasian passengers whose way lies through it.

It is also argued that the heating apparatus used by the Chinese, usually consisting of a tin oil-can split in halves, is highly dangerous, and that a great conflagration is liable to result from these primitive contrivances at any time. There is, however, a notable absence of statistics showing the number of fires which have been attributed to this cause. As is the case with the bad air, overcrowding, and lack of cleanliness, the imperfect facilities for heating and cooking are only dangerous hypothetically. There ought to be fires and plagues engendered in Chinatown, if official reports speak the truth. But none of these things do happen. The real cause of the solicitude manifested in this direction, we are persuaded, is in behalf of the Chinese, for whom we are not prepared to witness so much tender interest. But it should be added that it is charged that youths and even children frequent the Chinese quarter, where they learn immoral practices and contract evil diseases. It is held to be desirable that this source of temptation shall be removed. In this respect, the depravity is found in the inclination of the white youths of the country, rather than in the allurements of the heathen. Because they live (and refuse to die) in the midst of filth, and are in the way of ministering to the perverted appetites of evil-inclined young white people, the Chinese must go.

SKIRMISHING.

Some years ago that eminent Irish patriot, Mr. JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN (ROSSA,) being in rather straitened circumstances, decided that he ought to take up a collection for the benefit of old Ireland. The Fenians had at that time recently drained the Irish-American pockets with great success, and Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA saw that in order to take up a new collection successfully it would be necessary to infuse a little novelty into the affair. He therefore announced that he was ready to receive contributions to a "Skirmishing Fund," to be used in carrying on a series of comparatively small but extremely efficient warlike operations against England. As he explained, the very nature of this enterprise required that it should be conducted in entire secrecy. If he were to announce that a part of the Skirmishing Fund would be applied to defraying the expenses of blowing up Windsor Castle and scattering the royal family in fine pieces all over the country, measures would be taken by the brutal British Government to defeat this patriotic purpose. Skirmishing, said Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, in effect, if conducted with absolute secrecy, will soon make England too hot to hold herself, and will bring the loathsome British Government down in a crash about its ears; but, unless this secrecy is maintained, skirmishing cannot succeed, and the hated Saxon will continue to hold Ireland in the grip of his iron heel. Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA—whose inability to explain to what extent he is O'DONOVAN and to what extent ROSSA, and how the two ought to be connected, is by no means creditable—did deign to allude in a vague way to dynamite as an explosive of great power, but with this trifling exception, he steadfastly declined to give any hint as to what methods of skirmishing is intended to adopt.

The collection was eminently successful. From time to time, Mr. O'DONOVAN announced that he had received so many thousand dollars, and that he was almost ready to begin operations; but that, as a matter of course, in order to continue the operations once begun, further supplies of money would be necessary. This was conceded to be reasonable. It was the opinion of the most thoughtful of the servant-girls who contributed to the fund that it would hardly be worth while for Mr. ROSSA to blow up the royal family, and then, having exhausted his funds, to sit down quietly while the British Parliament supplied itself with a new royal family, and persecuted unhappy Ireland worse than ever. Thus the skirmishing fund grew larger day by day, until it reached, according to Mr. ROSSA O'DONOVAN, some $30,000. At this point he felt that the interests of Ireland, and the success of his skirmishing operations would be best served by maintaining secrecy as to the amount of the fund that might be contributed, in addition to that already acknowledged. He pledged himself, however, to use it all in the sacred cause of scaring the timid Saxon out of Ireland, and there is no doubt that his promise will be kept, no matter how large the fund may now be.

As yet Mr. O'ROSSA DONOVAN has not been able to begin active operations on a very large scale. He has, of course, exasperated the British Government by smoking cigars, when that atrocious Government would have gladly seen him reduced to the cheapest kind of smoking tobacco, and he has incidentally benefited Ireland by wearing clothes which do not cast discredit upon her. These matters, however, are only the preliminaries to the course of action and steady skirmishing which, according to his solemn pledges, must soon begin, and it is rather strange that he should have so long delayed to strike down the hated British rule.

An opportunity has now, however, presented itself, which Mr. DONOVAN O'ROSSA will gladly embrace; and that he intends to embrace it is evident from the fact that he has just attended a meeting of Irishmen who sympathize with their starving countrymen at home. What better can Mr. JEREMIAH (O'DONOVAN) do with his skirmishing fund than to give it to the starving Irish? In what other way can he give so much annoyance and do so much injury to England? If it be true, as patriots of his species assert, that England is filled with a bitter hatred of Irishmen, she must gloat over the prospect that several thousand of them are on the verge of starvation. How indignant she will be when Mr. JEREMIAH (ROSSA) takes his thirty or fifty thousand dollars—whatever it may be—and with it saves the lives of those starving thousands. If by his means only one thousand Irishmen are kept alive, he will have preserved for England precisely that number of active enemies. This is the most effective kind of skirmishing which could be desired, and there is not one of the contributors to the skirmishing fund who would not be glad to have the money thus applied.

Of course, the entire skirmishing fund—less a few dollars for incidental expenses—is now in bank, subject to Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S order. He must be longing to devote it to the relief of the starving. The original contributors to the fund ought to call on him and formally authorize him to do so. How long will it be before he hands over the money to the *Herald* or to some other responsible agent, and thus relieves himself of the burden of watching over a fund of which he has so unselfishly accepted the custody?

Mr. CLARENCE KING, Director of the Geological Survey of the "public domain," in answer to certain inquiries from Senator DAVIS, gives it as his opinion that in order to furnish the people with a profitable knowledge of our mineral resources, it is necessary to extend his survey all over the country, and he thinks that if this wide range were given him, he could furnish much more valuable reports than are possible under the existing law. This is very likely, but, territorially considered, this is a great country, and it would be rather a formidable undertaking for one man to direct and carry out a geological survey of the whole country, within any reasonable period, that should furnish anything like complete information on this important subject. The object of the law under which Mr. KING is now acting is to ascertain the geological structure and mineral resources of the public lands, and information on that subject has a certain special value. Perhaps it would be as well for him to complete that task while he is about it. If local surveys in the different States and Territories cannot be made to furnish the proper material for a general presentation and comparison of mineral statistics, it ought to be possible, under national authority, and with a proper direction, to get together data which would be at least very valuable, but it is a consideration separate from the examination of the "public domain."

Very few New-Yorkers could have been surprised on reading yesterday the announcement in THE TIMES that THEODORE THOMAS had resigned his position as Director of the Cincinnati College of Music. Indeed, it may be said that they had expected such action on his part at any date since he went there. He had have been given two years to end his connection with the college, and some months yet remain to complete the period. From the beginning, it has seemed as if there must be differences and disharmony between THOMAS and the other officers of the institution, and that their views would differ more and more as time went on. It is evident that his associates wish, and very naturally, to conduct the college so as to make it prosperous, and he is resolved to conduct it in the interest of high art, which seldom has any reference to what is pecuniary or merely practical. THOMAS is accustomed to having his own way; he is a musician, too, and therefore inclined to be arbitrary, and to possibly, delusion in men. He knows, however, what he wants, and one of his wants is his own will. There are other men interested in the college who want their will also, and consequently disagreement has been inevitable. It is very difficult to establish such an institution as the College of Music in a minor and interior city like Cincinnati. A great capital like New-York is needed for the success of such an enterprise, and even here its success might be doubtful. Cincinnatians will be pretty certain to think that we have been trying very hard to seduce THOMAS from his allegiance to them. But it is not true. We regretted to lose him; but we were resigned to his going where he believed he could best achieve his high aims. He has not been able to achieve them in Cincinnati, and we are not astonished at the result. New-York can get on very contentedly without THEODORE THOMAS, but it appears that THEODORE THOMAS cannot get on without New-York.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has given an elaborate opinion affirming the constitutionality of the acts of Congress intended to prevent the postal facilities of the country being used for fraudulent lotteries and other swindling concerns. The case was brought against Postmaster-General KEY by MAXIMILIAN A. DAUPHIN, of New-Orleans. The former had issued an order enjoining that DAUPHIN'S counsel "in connection with a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises," and directing the Postmaster at New-Orleans not to pay any money-orders drawn in favor of DAUPHIN, nor to deliver to him any registered letters. DAUPHIN'S counsel denied the right of Congress to pass the law in question, and asked for an injunction against the execution of the Postmaster-General's order. The court cites the clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to establish post offices and post roads, and says that there are no constitutional limitations on the exercise of this authority. Congress may exercise or refuse to exercise the power. Postal facilities are not secured the rights and privileges of citizenship. The whole postal system is a mere business accommodation for the people. In answer to the argument that if Congress exercises this power it cannot discriminate among persons or classes but must legislate for all alike, the court holds that this principle or equality is not asserted in the Constitution, and does not apply in this case, whatever force it may have in other cases. The fraudulent privileges was a discrimination in favor of the class benefited but it was not unconstitutional. The unconstitutional application of the principle that there shall be no discrimination among the persons by whom, or the purposes for which, the mails are used would open the postal facilities of the country to the most corrupt uses and make the Post Office Department an agency of crime and a tool of criminals. Congress has full power to prevent the mails from being used against the welfare and morals of the country and to exclude from them whatever is openly used for improper criminal, or unlawful purposes. The suit of DAUPHIN was therefore dismissed.

Not one of our Territories has an unhappy a reputation as Arizona. It is generally known as the region of which the story is told about the soldier, who, having died there, went to Hades, and found it so cool by comparison that he returned for his blankets. This illustration reflects the popular idea of its abominable climate in generally thought to be in harmony with everything else but Arizona is better than it has been represented. Having much improved within a few years through natural development, and in the character of its settlers. The south-eastern portion has been regarded as the worst, many persons having declared it unfit for civilized beings. People who have lately gone there have to seek opinion. So far from being a desert, the surface is a succession of mountains or isolated chains of mountains, with wide intervening plains and valleys, marked by heavy undulations. Below these, and along the streams, are bottom-lands, covered as the mountains and mesas are, all the year round, with a luxuriant growth of several kinds of grass, on which cattle additionally feed and fatten. The mesquit, whereupon mountaineers supplies feed, and the high mesas adjoining the mountains are overspread with oaks growing, as apple-trees do, in orchards. The gorges are filled with pines, junipers, and yews, and divers saw mills are cutting lumber which sells at $70 per 1,000 feet. Society is as good as it is in any new mining section on the Pacific slope. Schools and churches have been established throughout the Territory, which is rapidly settling with educated and industrious people, farmers, mechanics, and professional men, from New-England, Minnesota, Texas, and California. And they are opening farms, ranches, vineyards, as well as shops and offices. Its mining resources are steadily developing, and all the indications are of future prosperity.

Some of the English papers have been recently exercised in regard to a highly wrought description by Ouida, the sensation novelist of the manner in which the culture of locusts is carried on upon the vast Servile plantations in the vicinity of Bordeaux. It is a familiar fact to travelers, that the mouth of the Garonne lies in the midst of many square miles of marsh and swamp, which are appropriated to the raising of leeches for the market. The point of Ouida's story is, that the owners of these plantations consume nearly all the disabled, diseased, and broken-down horses in France as food for their voracious little creatures, but, to enforce this point, she draws a vivid and terrible picture of the struggles of the doomed animal, covered with thousands of annoying, terrified, writhing, shuddering, frantic, until, finally, the dominion of organization supervenes, and the victim sinks exhausted. To one who is familiar with leech culture, and with the habits of these slimy little creatures, the suspicion that the popular novelist is either quizzing the public, or has been insufferably gulled herself, naturally arises; for it is a pretty well ascertained fact that the mode of taking them for the market, after they have arrived at the stand-and-growth, is by riding horses into the swamp or marsh, and there transferring the crop from the legs of the animal to which they cling, to jars or receptacles prepared to receive them. In Sweden, which produces the best leeches in the market, the taking is done to a considerable extent by boys and men who wade into the marshes and shallow water here-named, and return clothed with the amazing product. It is true that horses are sometimes used in Sweden for this purpose, and usually, perhaps, in France; but this is a very different thing from feeding leeches with living animals, which would be a sheer waste of nutriment. There are leech plantations in America, but one product (the female decora,) is by no means as valuable for commercial purposes as the Swedish. About a quarter of an ounce of blood is reputed to be all that the female decora can ordinarily carry, while a large Swedish leech may take half or two-thirds of an ounce, and it is asserted by competent observers that very large ones have been known to appropriate a full ounce before relaxing their hold. The German physicians are, it is said, in the habit of improving the capacity of the leech, or rather of prolonging its nocturnal function, by a very simple process. Before, or immediately after, the animal has secured a good hold upon the surface to be relieved, the economical practitioner clips off its tail with a pair of surgeon's scissors, and the result is that the blood taken by the eager animal is discharged as fast as it is appropriated, and it is made to act as a drainage tube as well as a suction pump.

Mr. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, the English member of Parliament, who has interested himself in procuring reforms in the laws regulating the marine interests of Great Britain, has furnished another illustration of how difficult it is for a man to be a practical legislator and a philanthropic reformer at one and the same time. A few years ago, in securing the passage of a law compelling all English vessels to have a line painted upon their hulls, marking the extreme depth to which they could be loaded, Mr. PLIMSOLL had recourse to extraordinary methods. In the press of public measures, the Government was about to strike his bill off from the legislation they proposed to put through during the session, when the member from Derby entered a personal protest, which was so vituperative in its character that many of his associates thought that he should be expelled from the House for making it. The ground taken by him was that the Government showed that it was willing to aid and abet those who made money by sacrificing, each year, the lives of hundreds of British sailors. But Mr. PLIMSOLL carried his point, for he awoke the sympathy of the people; and as the Ministry had no objection to the measure itself, and had merely ruled it out in order to economize time, they acceded to the popular demand, reinstated the bill, and subsequently passed it. This session, Mr. PLIMSOLL has taken up as a subject for reform another phase of the shipping business. He has introduced a bill into Parliament prohibiting English vessels from carrying grain in bulk, his reasons for this course being that, within the past year, quite a number of ships and steamers laden in this way have been lost at sea—just as the steam-ship *Hindoo* recently was—by the shifting of their cargoes. Now, to absolutely prohibit the carrying of grain in bulk, no matter how many compartments the vessels may be provided into, is a matter of doubtful expediency. To sack all the grain that is sent from this port to England would certainly add something to its cost to the consumer, and if the same degree of safety to vessels and crew could be secured in some less expensive way, those engaged in the trade would probably be better satisfied. But though Mr. PLIMSOLL has little personal acquaintance with nautical matters, for he is a coal merchant at Sheffield, he has gained such a reputation by the reforms he has advocated that measures he proposes bearing on this subject are not likely to receive as critical treatment as they would get if suggested by some one else. Taking this fact into consideration, and fearing that the reform might be hurried through in an ill-considered manner, two members of Parliament entered objections which, in accordance with the rules of the House, delayed the consideration of the bill for a number of months. Annoyed at this, Mr. PLIMSOLL had large placards printed denouncing these two members in unsparing terms, besides holding them responsible for all the marine disasters that

DIRECTING STATE AFFAIRS

POSSIBILITIES OF THE JOHN F. SMYTH MATTER.

SENATORS TO ALLOW THE QUESTION TO REMAIN QUIET FOR A TIME—AWAKENING THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR—HOW SMYTH'S OFFICIAL CAREER MAY BE STOPPED.

ALBANY, March 5.—There appears to be a disposition among a majority of the Senators to let the question of Superintendent of Insurance remain quiet for a few days until the intentions of the Governor with regard to it are better known. The conjectures of the Albany Express are not generally accepted as official or semi-official, but rather as expressing the wishes of the most zealous and influential friends of Smyth. If the Governor becomes satisfied that Smyth's confirmation is impossible at any time, or by any device, like the rescinding of the Senate rule, it is not probable that he will take the individual responsibility of retaining him in office any great length of time. He is entitled to a reasonable time in which to select a new candidate for the position. Thus far there has been no applicant for it except Smyth; and, in view of the sensitiveness of the public mind touching the manner in which the office should be administered, coupled with the fact that the salary has been reduced more than one-third, it is not so very desirable a position for an honest man to hold as some people may think. It would not be a great calamity, in the estimation of many, if the department were abolished altogether, and something more simple and expensive, and equally useful were substituted in its place. But if it is to remain as at present constituted, is now generally admitted to be indispensable, and if it is not made by the Governor in a reasonable time it must be made without him.

There are three ways provided by the Constitution and laws for getting rid of a corrupt, incompetent, or obnoxious officer. One is by impeachment, which, if successful, involves disfranchisement; another is by trial before the Senate on charges preferred, which involves, in case of success, only dismissal from office; and the third is removal by joint resolution of the two houses of the Legislature. The latter method was provided by a statute passed in 1857, and may be resorted to, with or without charges, and for any reason, or no reason at all. When this method is resorted to, the vacancy is filled in the same manner that it was created—by the joint vote of the two houses. Ever since this controversy about Smyth commenced, the feasibility and the possible necessity of resorting to this method of getting rid of him has been discussed among Senators, but it has been generally hoped and believed that the necessity would not arrive. All of the Republican Senators have been, and still are, disposed of being on good terms with the Governor, and of bringing about harmonious action in all their official relations. But as soon as it is made manifest that this feeling is not reciprocated in the Executive Chamber, and that Senators are to be here beaten and driven, or punished for disobedience, the Senate will then assert its rights and also its powers. And it will be found that the rights and powers of the Senate in this matter of appointments to office are, as the Constitution intended they should be, coequal with those of the Governor. In such a contingency, the Senate will not hesitate to avail itself of the provisions of 1857, and remove Smyth from office and fill his place without either asking leave of the Governor or the "machine."

The idea of removing Smyth by joint resolution originated in the conversation, on Thursday night, of two anti-Smyth Senators. Their conversation was overheard and reported, and the report was immediately given out that a consultation of Senators had been held for the purpose of securing Smyth's ejection. No determination had been reached, but upon the publication of the report the idea was taken up with avidity and has been discussed with some earnestness to-day. George W. Miller of the Superintendent of Insurance who preceded William Smyth, the predecessor of John F. Smyth, was presented against by concurrent resolution, but resigned before the resolution passed the Senate. A prominent Republican Senator said this afternoon that an effort would be made to ascertain the Governor's views on the subject, and to obtain from him an avowal of his intentions. If it is found that he has really determined that Smyth shall remain in office, in defiance of the loudly-expressed disapproval of the people, and the known opposition of a majority of the Senate Chamber, on Monday night a joint resolution will be offered removing Smyth from office.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE SENATE.

REMOVAL OF THE FORTY-SECOND-STREET RESERVOIR—NEW BILLS.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Senate had another long discussion to-day over Mr. Astor's bill for the removal of the Forty-second-Street Reservoir and the conversion of the site into a public park. Mr. Bixby reiterated the arguments in favor of removal that were presented the other day, and said that the reservoir was utterly, absolutely, and wholly useless for any purpose of water supply, and was only an eyesore and a disfavement of the finest avenue in the world. Its principal opponents were old fogies of the Municipal Reform Society and the Union League Club, who always opposed anything in the way of progress. Mr. Hogan, who had offered an amendment that the removal should not be made without the consent of the Mayor and Common Council, asked Mr. Bixby if he was afraid to leave the question to those officers. Mr. Bixby promptly replied, "Yes," but declined to give his reasons.

Mr. Woodin said that remonstrances against the removal had been sent here by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by the Board of Underwriters, by the Council of Political Reform, and by the Union League Club, and he thought their united opposition was entitled to some consideration by the Senate. He thought there should at least be a delay long enough to investigate the subject. He had been informed by a prominent citizen of New-York, who appeared before the committee, that the experiment tried by Commissioner Campbell of sinking off the supply from the Forty-second-Street Reservoir, so far as effect was no so successful as was represented by Mr. Astor, when the bill was last under discussion. So far from the supply being undiminished in the lower part of the City, it was almost entirely stopped, but the people, not knowing that the experiment was being tried, attributed it to a failure of water higher up. Had Commissioner Campbell taken the pains to inquire into the facts, he would have found that his experiment by no means proved the uselessness of the Forty-second-Street Reservoir, but just the contrary. Because no one made any complaints he took it for granted that they got their usual supply of water. He suggested that the bill be postponed.

Mr. Hirshon strongly advocated the removal and said that the opposition of the Sinking Fund Commissioners was well understood in New-York—it was one of the incidents of the fight between the Democratic factions of that City. They would sanction anything that the Commissioner of Public Works favored, and would favor anything he opposed. The opposition to the bill came from some of the Municipal Reform Association, and the Union League Club was of a similar character, and represented, in short, about the same men. He was a member of the Union League Club himself, and knew who these men were. In spite of the "prominent citizen," who appeared before Mr. Woodin's committee, and who, he suggested, was Mr. Parker, he still maintained that the appointment of Commissioner Campbell was successful, and proved beyond question that the supply of water for the whole City was distinctly and absolutely undiminished. Every water main throughout the City was distinctly and absolutely undiminished. Every water main throughout the City was distinctly and absolutely undiminished. Every water main throughout the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 5.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s R. 1907	U. S. 6s R. '81	U. S. 4s C. 1907
$10,000 ..... 105⅞	$4,000 ..... 104⅜	10,000 ..... 106⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 6s C. '81	U. S. 4½s R. '91	U. S. 5s cou. '65
$5,000 ..... 105⅜	15,000 108	10,000 126
U. S. 4s C. 1907		
10,000 ..... 106⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s R.	U. S. 4s C. 1907
$30,000 ..... 105⅜	10,000 ..... 106⅛

SALES TO 2 P. M.

D. of G. 1 Mtg.	R. I. & P.	Northern Pacific.
$30,000 ..... 53½	100 ..... 132⅜	100 ..... 35⅜
R. I. & L. N. 1st	100 ..... 132⅜	100 ..... 35⅜
20,000 ..... 95½	Mixed Warrants.	200 ..... 35⅝
R. I. & L. N. 2d pf.	1400 ..... 93⅜	200 ..... 35⅝
5,000 85	300 ..... 93⅜	100 ..... 35⅝
N. Y. L. E. & W.	1400 ..... 93⅛	300 ..... 35⅝
1st pf. scrip.	100 ..... 93⅜	Nash. C. & St. L.
10,000 ..... 91⅝	100 ..... 93⅜	400 ..... 119⅜
5,000 ..... 91⅝	St. Paul.	1000 ..... 119⅜
Ohio & Miss. 1st	500 ..... 81⅜	3100 ..... 119⅜
1,000 ..... 113⅜	500 ..... 81⅜	300 ..... 119⅛
Mo. K. & T. cons.	300 ..... 81⅜	1000 ..... 119⅛
10,000 ..... 100⅛	100 ..... 81⅜	900 ..... 119⅛
2,000 101	200 ..... 81⅜	2000 ..... 119⅜
Mo. K. & T. 1st	St. L. & San.	400 ..... 119⅜
5,000 85	100 ..... 29⅜	2000 ..... 119⅜
10,000 ..... 85⅜	200 ..... 43⅜	3300 ..... 119⅜
D. & G. cer. inc.	100 ..... 43⅜	1900 ..... 119⅜
4,000 ..... 43⅜	100 ..... 43⅜	2000 ..... 119⅜
L. C. & L. C. 6s	100 ..... 43⅜	1500 ..... 119⅜
5,000 ..... 40⅜	100 ..... 43⅜	1500 ..... 119⅜
Union Pacific.	Wab. S. L. & P.	1500 ..... 119⅜
100 ..... 113⅜	100 ..... 67⅜	600 ..... 119⅜
Tex. Pac. 2d Inc.	200 ..... bid.	600 ..... 119⅜
10,000 ..... 67⅜	350 ..... 67⅜	900 ..... 119⅜
K. C. 1st cons.	100 ..... 67⅜	500 ..... 119⅜
5,000 66	Del. Lack. & W.	Ohio & Miss.
Little Pittsburg.	600 ..... 93⅜	N. Y., Ont. & West.
100 14	200 ..... 93⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
25 ..... 14⅛	Chic. Erie & West.	100 ..... 19⅜
600 ..... 13⅜	400 ..... 32⅜	150 ..... 19⅜
100 ..... 13⅜	500 ..... 36⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
100 ..... 13⅜	400 ..... 36⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
Quicksilver.	100 ..... 36⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
100 20	100 37	100 ..... 19⅜
100 20	100 37	100 ..... 19⅜
Mobile & Ohio.	100 37	100 ..... 19⅜
100 ..... 25⅜	100 37	100 ..... 19⅜
100 ..... 25⅜	100 37	100 ..... 19⅜
Kansas & Texas.	400 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
500 ..... 14⅜	400 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
100 ..... 14⅜	400 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
100 ..... 14⅜	400 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
C. C. C. & I.	400 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
200 70	100 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
200 70	100 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
N. Y. L. E. & W.	100 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
2600 ..... 46⅜	200 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
2400 ..... 46⅜	400 ..... 37⅜	100 ..... 19⅜
2500 ..... 46⅜	Chic. M. & St. P.	100 ..... 19⅜
2500 ..... 46⅜	100 101	100 ..... 19⅜
1200 ..... 46⅜	100 ..... 102⅜	Phila. & Reading.
1200 ..... 46⅜	100 103	600 71
Pittsburg.	100 103	600 71
10 ..... 111⅜	10 ..... 103⅜	1100 ..... 70⅜
Lake Shore.	Louisv. & Nashv.	600 71
900 ..... 93 109⅜	300 ..... 86 160	400 ..... 70⅜
2500 ..... 93 110	100 86	500 ..... 70⅜
600 ..... 110⅜	300 ..... 159⅜	200 ..... 70⅜
1500 110	50 ..... 85 160	100 ..... 70⅜
Union Pacific.	Mex. & Cen. 1st pf.	1100 71
100 ..... 92⅜	100 ..... 92⅜	100 71
100 ..... 92⅜	300 ..... 43⅜	100 71
100 ..... 92⅜	300 ..... 43⅜	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
300 ..... 92⅜	300 ..... 10⅜	400 ..... 63⅜
Central of N. J.	Mex. & Cen. 2d pf.	St. Paul & S. C.
200 ..... 85 87⅜	100 ..... 25⅛	100 ..... 79⅜
880 ..... 87⅜	100 ..... 25⅛	100 ..... 79⅜
100 ..... 87⅜	100 ..... 25⅛	100 ..... 79⅜
100 ..... 87⅜	Manhattan.	100 ..... 79⅜
Michigan Central.	300 ..... 43⅜	100 ..... 80 80⅜
1000 94	300 ..... 43⅜	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
400 94	300 ..... 43⅜	100 ..... 63⅜
100 ..... 94⅜	600 42	400 ..... 63⅜
100 ..... 94⅜	300 ..... 42⅜	St. Paul & S. C.
100 ..... 94⅜	300 ..... 42⅜	100 ..... 79⅜
400 ..... 94⅛	100 ..... 42⅜	100 ..... 79⅜
400 ..... 94⅛	200 ..... 43⅜	100 ..... 79⅜
100 ..... 94⅜	St. L. & S. F. pf.	100 ..... 79⅜
100 ..... 94⅜	100 ..... 58⅜	100 ..... 79⅜
600 ..... 58⅜	120 ..... 58⅜	Boston Air L. pf.
200 ..... 93⅞		100 ..... 80⅛

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MARCH 5.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Lacrosse.	Caledonia.	Gold Placer.
500...b.c.o .54	200..b.s.b3.2.15	500..b.s.b30 .85
200.....b.s .54	200..bs.s60.2.10	1000..cb.10 .83
300.....b.s .54	200..b.s.b3.2.10	500..b.s.b10 .84
400.....b.s .54	500.....b.s.2.15	1000..b.s.b30 .90
100..b.s.s3 .54	300..bs.s60.2.10	200 ..... .83
100.....b.s .53	50..b.s.s3.2.20	200..s.b30 .86
Bullion.	100..bs.b10.2.20	200 ..... .85
500..b.s.b .57	200..b.s.b10.2.15	Granville.
500..b.s.b .58	South Bulwer.	1000..b.s.b .34
100..b.s.b .58	1100.....b.s.2	Granville.
500..b.s.b .58	1000..b.s.b2.10	1000..b.s.b .34
200..b.s.b .58	200..b.s.b10.2	1900.....b.s .34
500..b.s.b30 .60	200..bs.b10.5.05	200 ..... .34
100.....b.s .58	400..bs.b10.2	100.....s.s .34
30 ..... .60	Chas. & Ohio.	200..b.s.b .34
5000.....s.s .58	200..... .b.s.2	Hale & Norcross.
500.....b.s .57	45 ..... .2.75	100..b.s.b30 .41
500..b.s.b .58	Chimney Rock.	500..b.s.b30 .43
South Hite.	50..b.c.2.55	Belle Isle.
200..b.s.b3.2.35	500.....b.s.2.55	400.....s.c.1.05
700.....b.c.2.30	Shamrock.	300.....s.c.1.10
100..s.c.2.25	100.....s.c.1.10	Tuscarora.
Dahlonega.	Dahlonega.	100.....b.s .28
100.....b.s1.40	1300.....b.c .22	Green Mountain.
200.....s.c1.40	600.b.c.b30. .22	100.....s.c.2.15
100.....b.s1.35	500.....s.c0.10	100.....b.s.2.15
Leadville.	100.....b.c .32	Yellow Jacket.
100.....b.s.b45	400.....b.c .32	20.b.s.b15.0.35
100.....b.c.b45	500.b.s.b5 .34	

FRIDAY, March 5.—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was active again to-day on an irregular course of prices. The dealings were characterized by strong tone, and large transactions several shares recorded higher prices. The general list advanced ½ to 1¾ per cent before midday, the Vanderbilt shares leading the upward movement. The rise in Canada Southern was due to the statements that the earnings of the road are large and increasing. By reference to the last annual report, we find large expenditures for rolling-stock and for other improvements, the entire road being now laid with steel rails. The company is free from floating debt and has a cash surplus in its treasury. With the increasing business of the company and the advance in freight rates, the stock should be in a position to pay dividends at no distant day. In the afternoon the market was lower under realizations, the decline ranging from ¼ to 2 ⅞ cent.; the latter in Houston and Texas, at close a decline from the highest price and there was a recovery of ⅜ to 1 ⅞ cent., Pacific Mail being most conspicuous in the improvement. The widest fluctuations of the day were in Louisville and Nashville and Nashville and Chattanooga, the former rising 1¾ ⅞ cent., to 160¾, and the latter 10¾ ⅞ cent., to 128, with final sales at 159½ and 124 respectively. Ohio and Mississippi shares were buoyant, and advanced 5 to 5½ ⅞ cent., on reports that the road had come into the control of Louisville and Nashville Company. The elevated railroad stocks declined 2 @ 3 ⅞ cent., on dispatches from Albany in regard to legislation for a reduction in fares. Among the low-priced shares, Chesapeake and Ohio were higher and C. C. and I. C. and Marietta and Cincinnati heavy and lower, closing, however, at some recovery.

The transactions aggregated 416,191 shares, including 92,650 Ohio and Mississippi, 48,900 Erie, 29,820 Nashville and Chattanooga, 23,400 Lake Shore, 21,775 Pacific Mail, 18,070 Lake Erie and Western, 15,700 Michigan Central, 13,250 Wabash, 12,500 St. Paul, 12,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 11,500 Sutro, 11,475 Canada Southern, 10,750 Northwest, 10,600 Reading, 10,500 New-York Central, 6,580 New-Jersey Central, 6,400 C., C. and I. C., and 6,000 Western Union.

North-west common rose from 93⅜ to 94, and fell off to 93¼; St. Paul common advanced from 81⅜ to 81⅞, and reacted to 81¼; Lake Shore rose from 110 to 110⅞, declined to 109¾, and closed at 110; Michigan Central advanced from 93¾ to 95, and reacted to 93⅝; Canada Southern rose from 68 to 69⅜, and closed at 69; Erie advanced from 46¾ to 47, and preferred from 71⅞ to 72¾, closing at 46⅝ and 72¼ respectively; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 93⅛ to 92¼, and closed at 92⅜; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 83¾ to 83; New-Jersey Central rose from 88 to 88¼, fell off to 87, and closed at 87¼; Reading advanced from 71⅛ to 71⅞, and declined to 70½; Morris and Essex sold at 106 @ 109; Chicago, St. Louis and Chattanooga and Ohio from 21⅞ to 23⅜; C., C. and I. C. declined from 19⅝ to 16½, recovered to 18¾, and closed at 17½; Houston and Texas rose from 88¼ to 89, fell off to 87, and recovered to 87½; Lake Erie and Western advanced from 37¼ to 38, and declined to 36⅝; Louisville and Nashville rose from 149 to 160¾, and Nashville and Chattanooga from 117¾ to 126; the former closed at 159½, and the latter at 124; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred declined from 11¾ to 8, and recovered to 10¾; Ontario and Western ranged between 10¾ and 12; Ohio and Mississippi declined from 25¾ to 25, and rallied to 25¾; Kansas and Texas rose from 43⅝ to 44, fell off to 43¾, and closed at 43⅞; Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 37 to 42¼, and preferred from 76⅜ to 82; Wabash declined from 43⅞ to 43, and preferred from 68¼ to 67, closing at 43¼ and 67½ respectively; Iron Mountain rose from 83¼ to 84¼, fell off to 83⅜, and closed at 83½; Union Pacific rose to 93 and Central Pacific to 92½, but the former reacted to 92¼; Louisville and New-Albany rose to 103; Manhattan Elevated declined from 45⅜ to 42, and recovered to 43⅝; Metropolitan fell off from 113½ to 112½; Pacific Mail rose from 58¼ to 59, declined to 57¾, and closed at 58½; Western Union declined from 113⅜ to 112, and closed at 111½; Atlantic and Pacific rose from 46¼ to 47½, and reacted to 46¾; New-York Central advanced from 131⅛ to 133¼, and reacted to 132⅝; Illinois Central rose to 103¼, and reacted to 103; Central Arizona rose to 8¾, and reacted to 8¼; Standard declined from 51½ to 29½; Little Pittsburg rose to 14¾, and declined to 13½; Sutro fell off 6 @ 7 3⅛ @ 3¼. Quicksilver sold at 20; preferred at 63½; Climax at 2⅛ @ 2⅝.

The Money market was easy, and call borrowers supplied their requirements at 4 @6 ⅞ cent., the former being the closing rate. Discounts are unchanged. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, scarce, buying 3-32 @ ⅛, selling ¼; New-Orleans, commercial, 50 discount, bank, par; mercantile, $4 [illegible] 1-100 discount; Chicago, 60c @60c discount, and Boston, 2c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade higher, at 97¾ @ 97⅞ for money, and 98 for the account. In United States Government bonds new 4s declined ¼ ⅞ cent., to 109¼, and recovered to 109⅜; 4½s were steady at 105⅝, and 6s advanced ⅛ ⅞ cent., to 105⅝. American railway securities were irregular: Erie common rose from 46¾ to 46¾; do. preferred from 72 @74 to 73 @75; do. consolidated Second from 94 to 94½; and Illinois Central from 104½ to 105½; Pennsylvania declined from 53¾ to 53⅝; Reading from 36¾ to 36¼; Atlantic and Great Western common stock from 9 to 8½; do. preferred from 6 to 7½; do. Firsts from 65 to 62½, closing at 64 @65; and do. Seconds from 26 to 27. Bar Silver sold at 52d. ⅞ ounce, and Mexican Dollars at 50½d. The Silver market at London is firmer, owing to the fact that the present available supplies are nearly exhausted. A dispatch from Berlin says that the *North German Gazette* is taking no precautions whatever for increasing the amount of the silver coinage. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 82f. 60c. to 82f. 75c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 28½c. A Berlin telegram says there was a great fall on the Bourse in German railway securities, which declined 10 ⅞ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, on a fairly active business. Bankers' bills sold at $4 84¾ @$4 84⅞, for 60-days, and at $4 87 ⅞ @$4 87¾, for demand; cables at $4 87½ @$4 87⅝, and commercial at $4 82½ @$4 83.

Government bonds were strong and advanced ⅛ ⅞ cent., the latter in new 4s. Railroad mortgages were irregular on a well-distributed business; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced to 92¼, fell off to 91⅝, and closed at 91¾; do. consolidated gold 7s advanced to 118, and funded 5s to 97¾; Lake Erie and Western incomes declined from 68 to 67; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie incomes rose from 70 to 71; Iron Mountain First preferred incomes declined to 93, and Seconds do. to 84¾, but the former closed at 93½, and the latter at 85; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts rose to 89½, and Currency 6s to 44¾, with final sales at 69 and 43¼, respectively; C., C. and I. C. supplementary, after selling down to 83¾, and incomes to 39½, rose to 85 for the former, and to 40¾ for the latter; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts sold up to 72½, Central Pacific Firsts fell off to 111½, and Leavenworth advanced to 112½; Kansas and Texas Firsts declined to 100¾, and Seconds to 65, with a fractional recovery at the close. In State bonds, District Columbia 3.65s fell off to 95, and rallied to 95½.

The imports of Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the past week were $5,033,309, and the amount marketed $4,820,618. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $26,417,458, and the total amount marketed $26,540,659.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 5.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	106¾	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅞	107⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	103⅛	103⅛
Adams Express	110	110
American Express	56½	56⅝
Albany and Susquehanna	107⅝	107⅝
Atlantic and Great Western	8	8
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	46¾	46¾
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	72	70½
American Electric Power	51	51
Boston Air Line	80	80½
Boston Land Company	11¾	11¾
B., C. R. and Northern	89	89
Canton	56½	56½
Canada Southern	69	69
Cumberland Coal	17	17
Climax Mining	2⅛	2⅛
Carbon Mining	2¼	2¼
Colonial Arizona	9¾	9¾
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	42	42
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	79¾	78¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	23	22⅝
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	38	38
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	24½	24½
Consolidated Coal	9	9
Commercial, 3 days	8	8
Swiss Credit:		
60-days sight	$193 @$20	$194 @$20¾
Demand	$194 @$17⅛	$194 @$20¾
Cable transfers	@5	@5
Commercial	@	$20¾ @$21¼
Commercial, 3 days	@	$20¾ @$21¼
Swiss Union:		
60-days sight	$193 @$19⅝	$194 @$20¾
Demand	$194 @$17⅛	$194 @$20¾
Cable transfers	@5	@5
Commercial	@	$20¾ @$21¼
Commercial, 3 days	@	$20¾ @$21¼
Swiss Credit:		
60-days sight	$18¾ @$19⅛	$18¾ @$20
Demand	$18¾ @$17⅛	$18¾ @$20
Belgian francs:		
60-days sight	$20 @$20⅛	$20⅛ @$21¼
Demand	$17⅜ @$18¾	$18¾ @$18¾
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	95 @ 95⅜	94⅝ @ 95
Demand	95⅜ @ 95⅝	95⅝ @ 95⅞
Commercial	@	94⅜ @ 94⅝
Commercial, 3 days	@	95 @ 95⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$134,449,546
Balances	4,642,313

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala., class A, 2 to 5	93	N. Y. 6s, g. l.	121
Ala., class B, 5 to 6	100	N. Y. 6s, g. l.	122
Ark. 6s, fd.	20	N. Y. 6s, g. l.	123
Ark. 6s, fd.	20	N. Y. 6s, g. l.	119
Ark. 6s, Little Rock	9	N. C. 6s, old	19
Ark. 6s, L. R. & Ft. S.	9	N. C. 6s, old	19
Ark. 7s, M. C. & R. R.	5½	N. C. 6s, C. C. '83-'4-5	110
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	5½	N. C. 6s, C. C. '90	90
Cal. 6s	100	N. C. 6s, old	90
Ga. 6s, '80-'86	100	N. C. 6s, C. C.	90
Ga. 7s, fd.	110	N. C. 6s, '90-1900	102½
Ga. 7s, fd.	109¾	N. C. 6s, '92-'98	107½
Ga. 7s, fd.	114	N. C. 6s, '93-'8	107½
Ill. cert. 6s	100	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17½
Ill. cert. 6s	100	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	17½
Ky. 6s	100	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	17½
La. 7s, cons.	47½	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	17½
La. 7s, cons.	47½	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	17½
Mich. 7s, '90	116	R. I. 6s	118
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	101	S. C. 6s, A. M. '32	94
Mo. 6s, due '86	107	S. C. 6s, A. M. '39	94
Mo. 6s, due '87	107½	S. C. 6s, A. M. '39	94
Mo. 6s, due '88	108½	Tenn. 6s, new	34
Mo. 6s, due '89	109½	Tenn. 6s, old	34
Mo. 6s, due '90 or '95	109½	Va. 6s, cons.	34
Mo. 6s, due '92	109½	Va. 6s, cons.	34
Mo. 6s, due '94	109½	Va. 6s, cons.	34
Mo. 6s, due '96 or '98	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '86-'87	107	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '87-'88	107½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '89	108½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '90	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '91	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '92	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '93	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '94	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '95	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '96	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '97	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '98	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '99	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '00	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '01	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '02	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '03	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '04	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '05	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '06	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '07	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '08	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '09	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '10	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '11	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '12	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '13	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '14	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '15	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '16	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '17	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '18	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '19	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '20	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '21	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '22	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '23	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '24	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '25	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '26	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '27	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '28	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '29	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '30	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '31	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '32	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '33	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '34	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '35	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '36	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '37	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '38	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '39	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '40	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '41	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '42	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '43	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '44	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '45	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '46	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '47	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '48	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '49	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '50	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '51	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '52	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '53	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '54	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '55	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '56	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '57	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '58	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '59	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '60	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '61	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '62	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '63	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '64	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '65	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '66	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '67	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '68	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '69	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '70	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '71	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '72	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '73	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '74	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '75	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
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Mo. 6s, due '78	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '79	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '80	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '81	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '82	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '83	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
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Mo. 6s, due '90	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '91	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '92	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '93	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
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Mo. 6s, due '36	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '37	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '38	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '39	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '40	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '41	109½	Va. 6s, def.	6
Mo. 6s, due '42	109½

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Central Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King st.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 7 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, March 23, 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, April 6, 9 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are fitted with every appliance to make the passage across the Atlantic safe and speedy, having bath-rooms, music-rooms, smoking-rooms, and a library. Also, passengers' rooms amidships, where the motion is scarcely perceptible. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring the utmost of all luxuries, as well as perfect ventilation and light.
RATES OF PASSAGE, including every necessary, \$60, \$80, and \$100. INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICER, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all parts of the year.
On the outward passages from Queenstown to New-York or Halifax the steamers are to pass to the southward of all vessels seen, or reported, in the ice, or anything to the north of 42°.
On the homeward passages crossing the meridian of 50 at 45, or nothing to the north of 42°.
From New-York, Wednesdays, at noon.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
PARTHIA.....Wednesday, March 10, 2 P. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, March 17, 7 A. M.
HECLA.....Wednesday, March 24, 12 M.
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, March 31, 6:30 A. M.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. Their new saloons, staterooms, and promenade decks are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable.
Rates—Saloon, \$80, \$90, and \$100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, \$30.
For passengers only—Glasgow, Wednesday, March 17, at noon.
For freight or other information apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York, or No. 149 Washington, Phila.
E. J. COSTIN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Liverpool Mail Bags at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, March 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, March 20, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Thursday, April 8, 8 P. M.
Pier 39 North River, foot of North Moore st.
Cabin, \$80, \$90, and \$100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, \$28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Music, libraries and every comfort. Apply at
JOHN G. DALE AGENT,
Nos. 21 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
DONAU.....Sat. March 20 | SAXONIA.....Sat. March 27
RHEIN.....Sat. March 13 | ONEIDA.....Sat. March 20
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....\$100
Second Cabin.....50
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, \$30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE AT LOWEST RATES.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier (new) foot of Canal st., N. R., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Allen, Wed., May 12, 7 A. M.
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA, Thos., May 19, 11 A. M.
First cabin, \$60 to \$75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, \$110 to \$130; second cabin, \$40; steerage, \$26. Return tickets, \$52.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st.
Passengers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, R. JOURDAN.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
PEREIRE, M. Trudo.....Wednesday, March 24, 2 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sauvaire.....Wednesday, April 14, 8 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Christopher st.
Saloon, Wed. March 3, 7 P. M. | Devonia, Sat. March 20, noon
Devonia, March 13, 7 A. M. | Bolivia, March 27, 9 A. M.
Cabin, \$60 to \$80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, Cabin, \$26. Steerage, \$25.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Christopher st.
Ethiopia.....Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
Saloon, \$80 and \$90. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SILESIA, Treor.....March 11 | WIELAND, Thors. March 25
BOHEMIA, Thors.....March 18 | PERSIA.....April 1
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$60; Steerage, \$30.
KUNHARDT & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave On pier, 8th, Parcels Ferry, Jersey City:
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, March 17
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, March 24
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, March 31
1st Cabin, \$65-\$70. 2d Cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$30.
H. GALAZY, General Agent, No. 37 South Williamst.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
97 & 99 Wash. Freight Agts. 50 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, March 6
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICHOLSON.....Wed. Mar. 10
Connecting at Savannah with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points in Florida.
H. CASAUX, General Agent, No. 37 South Williamst.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
97 & 99 Wash. Freight Agts. 50 Bway, Gen. Passage Agt.

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From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring st.
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CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, March 6
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Connecting at Savannah with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points in Florida.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
Supt. Ga. Div. A. G. W. R. R. Central R. R. Co.
409 Broadway. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
The foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, touching at ACAPULCO, Wednesday, March 10, noon.
Departure from Aspinwall and Panama on 20th inst.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, March 20, noon.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA
Steamship CITY OF SYDNEY, Monday, Mar. 15, noon
For freight or general information apply at company's office on the foot of Canal-st., North River.
Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA and MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to rates apply to the Passenger Department, No. 327 BROADWAY.
H. E. RIDLEY, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

W. R. HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, FRONTERA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico.) Sat. March 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only.) Thu. March 11
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico.) Sat. March 20
Steamers have fine cuisine, with bath-rooms, smoking-room, small table in dining-room, and music on board. No extra charge.
The City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans March 8 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tuxpan, in connection with steamers for Havana and Mexico.
F. ALLEANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These fine ocean steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....Sat. March 13
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. Van Brunt.....Wed. March 24
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM R. CLYDE & CO., No. 56 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, March 6
Steamer GEORGIA.....WEDNESDAY, March 24
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. WADDELL & CO., Agents, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Steamers leave as follows for passengers, freight, and specie:
R. R. NAGARA.....Saturday, March 6
R. R. SARATOGA.....Thursday, March 18
JAMES A. WARD & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1880.
SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and delivering 2,000 barrels, more or less, of natural Hydraulic Cement of the best quality, for the use of the Board of Engineers for the State, War, and Navy Departments, will be received at this office until 12 M. of March 12, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter in presence of bidders.
Specifications, forms of proposal to bidders, and blank forms of proposal will be furnished to regular manufacturers and dealers upon application at this office.
THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CLAREMONT SAVINGS BANK.—THE ORDINARY Meeting of the Claremont Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of said bank, before TUESDAY, April 13, 1880, at his office, No. 46 Nassau-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
CLARK BRIDGES, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
NO. 10 SPRUCE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO. conduct an agency for the reception of advertisements for American newspapers. The most complete establishment of the kind in the world.
Every first-class newspaper are kept regularly on file open to the inspection of customers.
Every advertisement is taken at the same price of the papers, without any additional charge or commission.
An advertiser in dealing with the Agency is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred, or a thousand.
A book of 128 pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are specially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.
Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, State, or Territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the ADVERTISEMENT they desire inserted, and will receive, by return mail, an estimate of the cost.
For such information and estimate there is no charge. Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a List; for a single dollar as readily as for a large sum.
Sec. 37, Rowell & Co. also publish the American Newspaper Directory, (price \$5,) in which will be found a complete list of all American newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are issued.

THE TEHUANTEPEC INTER-OCEAN RAILROAD COMPANY offers for sale FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of their face value of subsidiary preferred and convertible certificates, issued by Edward Learned and associate Trustees.
These certificates entitle the holders to participate in all dividends or distributions of money or assets which shall be made or declared by the Railroad Company, and in addition thereto to be paid interest for 10 years, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, by the Railroad Company, according to semi-annual coupons attached.
Holders are furthermore entitled, at their option, prior to Jan. 1, 1883, to convert these certificates into the same amount, par for par, of the Company's first mortgage bonds of the Railroad Company.
Edward Learned and associate Trustees, who are the owners of the entire capital stock of the company, have issued and realized to the railroad company \$10,000,000 at face value of such certificates, being the entire issue thereof, which, with \$14,000,000 at face value of unregistered first mortgage bonds, constitute the whole basis of participation (\$20,000,000) of parties in interest in the capital stock of the railroad company or entire enterprise.
It is proposed to sell the above \$500,000 certificates in blocks of \$25,000 each, at par, and Edward Learned and associate Trustees have offered, and will transfer to purchasers thereof, "one part" or one one hundred and twentieth interest in their association and in the benefits to accrue therefrom. And to purchasers of one-fifth of a block, viz., \$5,000, a proportionate portion of such one part.
It is reasonably certain that the \$200,000 already advanced, for which \$200,000 such preferred certificates have been issued, together with the \$500,000 to be received from the above offering, and the subsidy in money receivable from the Mexican Government (\$12,000 per mile) will be amply sufficient to enable the company to build 50 miles (1-9) of its road, and also the harbor improvements at the eastern terminus, within the next 12 months, and that thereby a value will be established which will warrant favorable negotiations for all further moneys required for the completion of the entire road, harbors, and appurtenances.
Information as to the line or the road, estimated cost of the improvements, shipping, equipments and harbor improvements, business, and its relations to existing or proposed lines of traffic and transit—ship, rail, or canal—will be furnished on application at the office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD LEARNED, President.
New-York, March 4, 1880.

\$100,000!!! CITY OF BURLINGTON (Vt.) FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
Sealed bids will be received at the City Treasurer's Office, at the City of Burlington, Vermont, until the 20th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., for One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Registered or Coupon Bonds of said city, authorized by the legal voters thereof February 19, A. D. 1880 in sums of five hundred dollars (\$500) or any multiple thereof, to said amount of \$100,000. Said bids shall state the amount of bonds wanted, whether registered or coupon, and the par cent. of premium offered. The bonds are to be payable at the Ninth National Bank, in the City of New-York, forty years from April 1, A. D. 1880, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annual interest at five per cent. per annum, payable at said bank on the first day of April and October of each year.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Bidders whose offers are accepted will be duly notified. Payments to be made at the City Treasurer's office, on or before March 27, 1880, at which time the bonds will be delivered.
Dated at Burlington, Vt., February 27, A. D. 1880.
G. D. WELLER,
City Treasurer.

\$160,000!!! CALL FOR CITY OF BURLINGTON (VT.) 6PT. STANDING BONDS.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds of the City of Burlington that the loan authorized by said city July 23, A. D. 1874, in aid of the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad, for \$160,000, in coupon bonds, with interest payable semi-annually, for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, dated April 1, 1875, payable at the Ninth National Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of April, A. D. 1895, redeemable after five years from date, at the option of the city, the principal and interest, due April 1, A. D. 1880, on said bonds will be paid at said Ninth National Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of said bonds and coupons attached, on the first day of April, A. D. 1880, at which time the interest on said bonds will cease.
Dated at Burlington, Vt., February 27, A. D. 1880.
G. D. WELLER,
City Treasurer.

Town of Newtown, L. I.
7 Per Cent. Funded Debt Bonds,
DUE IN 1893.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN.
27 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF
SIR RODERICK DHU GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 20 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
P. O. Box No. 2,636. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1880.
Books of subscription will be opened at the office of the company on FRIDAY, March 5, for the remainder of the unsold stock of the SIR RODERICK DHU GOLD MINING COMPANY at \$5 per share, par value, which is \$10. The proceeds of the sale to be devoted to the erection of A HUNDRED-STAMP MILL,
and to thoroughly develop the property; it will be ready for dust for sale in 60 days.
Payment may be made 20 per cent. on subscription, and 20 per cent. each month thereafter
Stock will be issued in full.
Subscribers, however, have the rights to pay in full at any time and receive their certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., President.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 21 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of
Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Co.
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and issues assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.
C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1880.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE FIRST and second Preferred Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be closed on and after the March 6, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until March 16, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of ascertaining the parties duly registered and entitled to direct the Trustees as to the administration of the Stock Trust created by the agreement of Nov. 27, 1878.
By order of the Executive Committee.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD.
Holders of first and second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company are hereby notified that coupons of said bonds, which previous bonds attached, to the Central Trust Company until March 22, 1880, on payment of 1 per cent. per value. After that date holders of first mortgage bonds and coupons will receive only Scrip value, and the second mortgage bonds will be cut off from their rights under the plan of reorganization.
CHARLES PARSONS,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
New-York, Feb. 27, 1880.

John A. Dodge & Co.
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS.
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin all stocks dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for other privileges on contracts of favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Daily report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

WE OFFER TO INVESTORS A FEW SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE STANDARD WATER-METER COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, AT PAR, (\$25.)
BARTLETT & MORAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 BROAD-ST.

OFFICE OF SIR MOOSE MINING COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1880.
IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE NAMES AND address of the stockholders, the Transfer Books of the MOOSE MINING COMPANY will be closed on the 8th of March and reopen on the 15th day of March, 1880.
HARRY ALLEN, Secretary.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS of GERMANIA Gold and Silver Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN FORDIA, No. 19 Broad-st., stockholders bring proofs.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHESTER CO. R. R. COMPANY,
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
This road passes through the town of ABBOTTSFORD, CARDINGTON, near COOPERSTOWN, through NEWTOWN SQUARE, SUGARTOWN, GOSHENVILLE, WEST CHESTER, and on to the FORKS OF BRANDYWINE to DOWNINGTOWN, with branch through UNIONVILLE to DOE RUN. The only point at which this road comes into competition with other roads is at West Chester. Fourteen miles of the route is close to the line of the West Chester Turnpike, the second oldest road in Pennsylvania—thickly built up and lined with prosperous market farms, the road passes through, and contiguous to, 190 farms, the produce of which has for years been raised to Philadelphia. An accurate estimate of the tariff for the amount of produce known to be sent to Philadelphia from these farms, at same rates now charged by other roads running out of Philadelphia, is sufficient of itself to pay the interest of the whole bonded indebtedness, (\$636,000,) without counting any other traffic and passenger traffic. There is no district within 20 miles of Philadelphia that has so many beautiful building sites and such fine rolling country as the one through which this road passes.
Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company are Trustees for the bonds and Mortgage.
The bonds are in \$1,000, \$500, and \$100.
\$350,000 are for sale at par and accrued interest by
E. MORRISON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York City.

STATE OF MAINE 6s,
ST. LOUIS CITY 6s,
CINCINNATI CITY 6s,
JERSEY CITY 7s,
JERSEY CITY 6s,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ROCHESTER AND STATE LINE RAILROAD
First Mortgage Bonds
WANTED BY
MOLLER & CO.,
24 NASSAU-ST.

TO INVESTORS.
A Large Proportion of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railway Company
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds having been disposed of, the price is now advanced to 95 and interest.
We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors.
P. DE GRAY & SON,
Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
Present Bonds in National Bank.
SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Broadway, March 5, 1880.
AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above company will be held on TUESDAY, NEXT, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of the undersigned, No. 61 Wall-st. A plan of reorganization will be submitted by the committee appointed at the last meeting of stockholders, and it is hoped a full attendance will be present.
SIMON STERNE,
Chairman of the Stockholders' Adjourned Meeting.

CONNECTICUT WESTERN FORECLOSURE
Holders of first mortgage bonds, or of bonds and preferred stock, desiring to protect their interests, which have for several years past been in charge of Gov. Holbrook, Mayor Alvord, and Messrs. Gallaudet & Co., for reorganization, will address WM. P. TUTTLE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Exchange-place, New-York, in behalf of bondholders.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 63 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Gold and Stock Exchange, Government, State, and brokerage business in railway shares, bonds, &c., &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, HAVERLY'S Theatre, 14th-st., Sunday, 3 P. M.—Addresses by Mrs. Amanda Deyo and Mrs. Mary F. Burt, Convention of the Women's National Christian Temperance Union." The choir will sing one piece from programme arranged for their Chickering Hall concert on Tuesday evening next. Solos by Misses Ritchie and Hall, and Messrs. Hall and Ford. President, J. E. CARPENTER, Corresponding Secretary.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-av.—Sunday morning, 9:30 to 10:15, young converts' Bible-class; 3 P. M., Bible-class, conducted by Prof. W. H. Thompson, M. D. Young men's prayer-meeting, 8:30 P. M. Monday and Saturday, 8 P. M., young men generally. Union daily meetings (Saturday and Sunday excepted) for both sexes, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

AT THE RINK, BROOKLYN.—DR. FULTON preaches morning and evening. Subjects—Morning, "The Welcome Home;" tenth sermon on the Prodigal Son. Evening, "Christ Crucified." Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Aaron M. Powell, of the National Temperance Society, will speak.

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st., near 5th-av.—The Rev. Dr. Armitage, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30. Sunday-school, morning, 9:30. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
(STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.)
S. J. KNAPP, Pastor.
Will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
All are invited.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 54th-st., near 5th-av.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, will preach. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT THE MEMORIAL CHURCH, 45TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., on "The Character of Jesus," and at 7:45, to young men, on "Courtesy."

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, the Rev. Alfred H. Moment.—Sabbath services—10:30, "The Birthright." 7:30, "From Jerusalem to Rome." Sabbath-school at 2. Prayer-meeting every night next week. Strangers welcome.

AT UNITY CHAPEL, 129TH-ST., WEST OF 4th-av.—At 11 A. M., the Rev. Russell N. Bellows will preach. Subject: "Highways, Commercial, Intellectual, and Spiritual." Strangers welcomed. Sunday-school at 10 o'clock A. M.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL DELIVER and to thoroughly develop the property; it will be ready for dust for sale in 60 days.
Payment may be made 20 per cent. on subscription, and 20 per cent. each month thereafter
Stock will be issued in full.
Subscribers, however, have the rights to pay in full at any time and receive their certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., President.

THE TEHUANTEPEC INTER-OCEAN RAILROAD COMPANY offers for sale FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of their face value of subsidiary preferred and convertible certificates, issued by Edward Learned and associate Trustees.
These certificates entitle the holders to participate in all dividends or distributions of money or assets which shall be made or declared by the Railroad Company, and in addition thereto to be paid interest for 10 years, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, by the Railroad Company, according to semi-annual coupons attached.
Holders are furthermore entitled, at their option, prior to Jan. 1, 1883, to convert these certificates into the same amount, par for par, of the Company's first mortgage bonds of the Railroad Company.
Edward Learned and associate Trustees, who are the owners of the entire capital stock of the company, have issued and realized to the railroad company \$10,000,000 at face value of such certificates, being the entire issue thereof, which, with \$14,000,000 at face value of unregistered first mortgage bonds, constitute the whole basis of participation (\$20,000,000) of parties in interest in the capital stock of the railroad company or entire enterprise.
It is proposed to sell the above \$500,000 certificates in blocks of \$25,000 each, at par, and Edward Learned and associate Trustees have offered, and will transfer to purchasers thereof, "one part" or one one hundred and twentieth interest in their association and in the benefits to accrue therefrom. And to purchasers of one-fifth of a block, viz., \$5,000, a proportionate portion of such one part.
It is reasonably certain that the \$200,000 already advanced, for which \$200,000 such preferred certificates have been issued, together with the \$500,000 to be received from the above offering, and the subsidy in money receivable from the Mexican Government (\$12,000 per mile) will be amply sufficient to enable the company to build 50 miles (1-9) of its road, and also the harbor improvements at the eastern terminus, within the next 12 months, and that thereby a value will be established which will warrant favorable negotiations for all further moneys required for the completion of the entire road, harbors, and appurtenances.
Information as to the line or the road, estimated cost of the improvements, shipping, equipments and harbor improvements, business, and its relations to existing or proposed lines of traffic and transit—ship, rail, or canal—will be furnished on application at the office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
EDWARD LEARNED, President.
New-York, March 4, 1880.

\$100,000!!! CITY OF BURLINGTON (VT.) FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
Sealed bids will be received at the City Treasurer's Office, at the City of Burlington, Vermont, until the 20th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., for One Hundred Thousand Dollars of Registered or Coupon Bonds of said city, authorized by the legal voters thereof February 19, A. D. 1880 in sums of five hundred dollars (\$500) or any multiple thereof, to said amount of \$100,000. Said bids shall state the amount of bonds wanted, whether registered or coupon, and the par cent. of premium offered. The bonds are to be payable at the Ninth National Bank, in the City of New-York, forty years from April 1, A. D. 1880, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annual interest at five per cent. per annum, payable at said bank on the first day of April and October of each year.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Bidders whose offers are accepted will be duly notified. Payments to be made at the City Treasurer's office, on or before March 27, 1880, at which time the bonds will be delivered.
Dated at Burlington, Vt., February 27, A. D. 1880.
G. D. WELLER,
City Treasurer.

\$160,000!!! CALL FOR CITY OF BURLINGTON (VT.) 6PT. STANDING BONDS.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of bonds of the City of Burlington that the loan authorized by said city July 23, A. D. 1874, in aid of the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad, for \$160,000, in coupon bonds, with interest payable semi-annually, for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, dated April 1, 1875, payable at the Ninth National Bank, in the City of New-York, on the first day of April, A. D. 1895, redeemable after five years from date, at the option of the city, the principal and interest, due April 1, A. D. 1880, on said bonds will be paid at said Ninth National Bank, in the City of New-York, on presentation of said bonds and coupons attached, on the first day of April, A. D. 1880, at which time the interest on said bonds will cease.
Dated at Burlington, Vt., February 27, A. D. 1880.
G. D. WELLER,
City Treasurer.

Town of Newtown, L. I.
7 Per Cent. Funded Debt Bonds,
DUE IN 1893.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN.
27 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF
SIR RODERICK DHU GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 20 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
P. O. Box No. 2,636. NEW-YORK, March 3, 1880.
Books of subscription will be opened at the office of the company on FRIDAY, March 5, for the remainder of the unsold stock of the SIR RODERICK DHU GOLD MINING COMPANY at \$5 per share, par value, which is \$10. The proceeds of the sale to be devoted to the erection of A HUNDRED-STAMP MILL,
and to thoroughly develop the property; it will be ready for dust for sale in 60 days.
Payment may be made 20 per cent. on subscription, and 20 per cent. each month thereafter
Stock will be issued in full.
Subscribers, however, have the rights to pay in full at any time and receive their certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., President.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 21 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government bonds, municipal and railroad securities bought and sold on commission.

A limited amount of
Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Co.
First mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, guaranteed principal and interest, by Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, and issues assumed by Union Pacific Railway Company, for sale.
C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1880.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE FIRST and second Preferred Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be closed on and after the March 6, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until March 16, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of ascertaining the parties duly registered and entitled to direct the Trustees as to the administration of the Stock Trust created by the agreement of Nov. 27, 1878.
By order of the Executive Committee.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD.
Holders of first and second mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company are hereby notified that coupons of said bonds, which previous bonds attached, to the Central Trust Company until March 22, 1880, on payment of 1 per cent. per value. After that date holders of first mortgage bonds and coupons will receive only Scrip value, and the second mortgage bonds will be cut off from their rights under the plan of reorganization.
CHARLES PARSONS,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.
New-York, Feb. 27, 1880.

John A. Dodge & Co.
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS.
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent. margin all stocks dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange, and execute orders for other privileges on contracts of favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Daily report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

WE OFFER TO INVESTORS A FEW SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE STANDARD WATER-METER COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, AT PAR, (\$25.)
BARTLETT & MORAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 BROAD-ST.

OFFICE OF SIR MOOSE MINING COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1880.
IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE NAMES AND address of the stockholders, the Transfer Books of the MOOSE MINING COMPANY will be closed on the 8th of March and reopen on the 15th day of March, 1880.
HARRY ALLEN, Secretary.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS of GERMANIA Gold and Silver Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN FORDIA, No. 19 Broad-st., stockholders bring proofs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSION CHAPEL.—PREACHING Every Sabbath evening at 7:45 o'clock as follows:
DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 138 Greenwich-st.
The Rev. George Hall, Pastor.
CALVARY CHAPEL, No. 158 Worth-st.
The Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Pastor.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 10 Columbia-st.
The Rev. Samuel Marshall, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery.
The Rev. John Dodd in charge.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 63 3d-st.
The Rev. A. P. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Gifts and services. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, New-York City Mission and Tract Society, Office No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av. and 42d-st., the Rev. R. H. Tyng, jr., D. D., Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the morning The Rev. R. H. Tyng, Sr., D. D., will preach in the morning. People's service in the evening. The Rev. J. W. Bonham will deliver a discourse on "Novel Modes of Preaching the Masses in England, including the Work of the Salvation Army."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening the fifth of the course of sermons on the Bible will be preached by the Rector, the special subject for March 7 being "Biblical Interpretation."

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNItarian Society,) 57th-st. corner 5th-av.—Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., Minister. Sunday morning, at 11.—"The Unfading Light."

THE DIVIDED DEMOCRATS

THE WIGWAM STILL HOWLING AGAINST TILDEN.

TAMMANY REPEALS EIGHTY MEMBERS AND AGAIN DECLARES AGAINST THE SACK OF GRAMERCY PARK.

About 800 of the 1,197 delegates who constitute the full Tammany Hall General Committee met last night in the Wigwam to perfect the organization of the committee for 1880. John Kelly, Richard Croker, "Ed" Gale, Justice Patrick G. Duffy, Frank Spinola, ex-Justice Quinn, and a few other magnates sat on the front row of seats. Henry D. Purroy, the "shoulder-hitter" from the Twelfth Ward, presided as temporary Chairman. There was a subdued sort of feeling pervading the gathering, for the first business to come before them was the Motion of the report expelling from the organization 80 delegates from the Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts. Among the local chiefs whose faces were missed from the gathering and who were to be solemnly "bounced" from the council seat, were Justice "Tim" Campbell, the long-time leader of the Sixth, and for years one of Kelly's, as well as Tweed's, most devoted henchmen; the refractory "Dick" Flanagan, who thinks he has been doing service for Kelly long enough; the redoubtable John Keenan, and noisy "Tom" O'Gallagher, from the Nineteenth, Mr. Fernando Wood's pupil and protégé. The report of the Sub-committee of the Committee on Organization, expelling the unfaithful "80" and substituting new men in their places, was read and adopted without a word of discussion.

A committee of one from each district was then appointed to nominate permanent officers for the year, and when they retired to "deliberate" on the orders they had received about the ticket which had been long before actualized by the "Boss" himself. Mr. Jerome Buck was invited to address the Democracy of New-York. Mr. Buck delivered a speech full of references to that Democracy, which he declared to be only a tradition—"the good old Democracy" of the Revolutionary epoch and of the time of Jefferson, Jackson, and Clinton. This naturally, as he began to descend in argument, brought him "down" literally as well as historically and successfully to the Democracy of to-day; and Mr. Tilden especially. Mr. Buck said the example of the "old times" ought to strengthen our true Democracy to oppose any man who for personal interest or ambition endeavored to overthrow the principles of equality and the right of the majority as embodied in original Democracy. It seemed to be Mr. Buck's duty, and the leaders were to appear, the ghost of Tildenism would shrink back abashed, and sink into a deeper grave than that which now confines it. But the Democracy must be true to itself or else this coming fall its grave would be dug and it would be buried in the field of personal ambition. The old foes of the party were again in the campaign, and they must be fought for pure and free principles in government, for what Democrat could forget that the very suggestion of a third term party created a limited monarchy and the destruction of the republican form of government? If the third-term idea should prevail, however, Tammany Hall would still be the refuge of American patriots, the ark in which they would find always the living principles of civil and religious liberty.

Another delegate next took the floor, the nominations being not yet ready, and he began by landing Mr. Kelly's campaign against Tildenism last Fall, and said the Democracy of the State, by their responses to Tammany Hall, showed every day that a still greater triumph would perch on their banners this Fall if Mr. Tilden should be nominated. Some of the party, and would resist his chicanery to the last. The speaker asked: Is there no man in this country to be found to run but Mr. Tilden? If not, what a calamity awaited the land if old Tilden should die! The line of the whole Presidential succession would cease. [Laughter.] There would not be many regrets if Tilden should die, but, for one, he hoped Lis old man would live, for if he dared to use his power and his organization would bury him so deep that the Fall of the hand of resurrection could not exhricate him from the grave. [Applause.] For one he wanted no candidate for President who had had charges made against him; no railroad wrecker, no man who, when elected, had not the courage to take his oath of office until, instead of showing courage, went out to urbe and buy votes from Florida and South Carolina, and he wanted no man who had invented the system of cipher dispatches as his candidate for President. [Applause.] Was the Democratic Party so poor in candidates? Where was Church, and Bayard, and Hancock, and Potter, and Thurman, and Palmer; at least, but greatest of all, Horatio Seymour. [Applause.] The speaker closed by predicting a great victory for the Democratic Party next Fall, if it be only true to itself and its principles.

Gen. Spinola next paid his respects to Mr. Tilden in a similar strain of compliment, referring to him as "Old Sammy," "the hero of Cipher alley," "the Democratic marplot;" ran over the same list of candidates as the previous speaker had named, and evoked the same applause and concluded by predicting that Tilden would go back on "little Apgar," in reference to the bill for hiring 1000 rooms at Gramercy, as he went back on Dorsheimer at St. Louis, four years ago. But, he said, if wise counsels prevailed, the Democracy would beat Grant and the third term in 1880 as badly as Scott and Greeley were beaten years ago.

The committee then reported, and the meeting elected officers as follows: Henry D. Purroy, Chairman; John J. Gorman, Treasurer; Thomas H. Grady and Maurice F. Holahan, Corresponding Secretaries; Thomas F. Gilroy, Joel O. Stevens, and James J. Martin, Recording Secretaries, and one Vice-President from each Assembly District.

A committee reported the draft of a bill to be offered in the Legislature opposing the contract system of convict labor, and it was concurred in. A resolution eulogizing Parnell and his movement in aid of the suffering Irish people was next offered, and it proposed that on the evening of Wednesday next a meeting be held of each district *association, and that a subscription* be taken to relieve the Irish poor, one-half to be paid to Parnell's fund, and one-half to the Irish Land League fund. The resolution was adopted, as was also a resolution assessing each of the Vice-Presidents $15 for the Tammany Hall fund.

THE SUGAR REFINERS.

AN EFFORT TO INDUCE CONGRESS TO REDRESS THE GRIEVANCES OF THE TRADE.

For some time past there has been much dissatisfaction among the importers and refiners of sugar with the present mode of collecting the tariff on that article, and attempts have been made from time to time to have the present laws modified so as to secure a more just and equitable distribution of the tax. Recently, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, which had this subject under consideration, made a report adverse to any proposed change or the present method of "sampling," as it is called. The objections to the present mode of imposing the duty and the power which it confers on an irresponsible Custom-house officer have been hitherto fully pointed out in THE TIMES. Yesterday afternoon, a meeting was held at the office of C. W. Durant & Son, No. 29 Wall-street, by a number of importers and refiners, to consider what was best to be done in the premises. Among those present were representatives from Matthiel, Phelps & Co., Havemeyer, Eastwick & Co., A. & W. Welch, Brooks & Co., the Pacific Sugar Refining Company, Havemeyer Brothers, C. Oelbius & Co., C. Fernandez & Co., Arbuckle, Newhall & Co., Grinnell, Minturn & Co., G. W. Durant & Son, Disk & Meyer, and Henry Bestis.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the recent failure of the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress on the sugar tariff as a neglect of the interests of the people at large, and a direct blow at the importers and refiners of this great staple, who for a series of years have been restricted from the introduction of the lowest grades and more recently from the illegal and arbitrary orders of the Treasury Department, and that we protest against the exaction of these orders in collecting the revenue on an article the trade in which amounts to $100,000,000 per year, which offer opportunities to a monopoly which already boasts that it has acquired five-eighths of the entire business of distributing, and to 45,000,000 of people and that we request of the Secretary of the Treasury a letter of Feb. 16, 1879, in which he says:

"It is deemed impressive that some change in the mode of collecting duties on sugar should be made, and it is proposed in the last report, that the duty should be at one rate on all sugars up to a point which will exclude importation either to enter curar for the purpose of refining or for consumption, by means of sampling and classification. The duties now are, to a large extent, dependent upon the fidelity of the examiners of the imported sugars, officers of the public service."

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to wait upon the Committee of Ways and Means the necessity of reconsidering the present action, and of reporting to Congress a bill which will be equitable and just to all.

The committee provided for in the last resolution will be named by Mr. Durant, the Chairman, today.

A NEW ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

Receiver Sharp, of the Long Island Railroad, has determined to revive, in a modified shape, the experiment, tried before with disastrous results by the former managers of the road, of establishing a regular Summer connection with Block Island, Newport, and the East. The old scheme was that of a short line to Boston and its failure was due to the employment of only one boat, which arrived so infrequently as to detain the express trains and, in consequence, all the other trains on the road. The present plan contemplates the running of express trains from New-York and intervening points over Brooklyn to Greenport, where connection will be made with the steamers of a new company just formed under the title of the Eastern Steamboat Company. Two fast passenger boats and a freight boat comprise the line. The former are to be fitted up in the most luxurious manner. Those will be no delays, the boats will be insured against perils of fire and flotsam, and passengers will be enabled to breakfast in the unusual novelty of hot and cold rolls every morning on board. The release will be of the very best, and Mr. Sharp, whose personal interest will be enlisted in them, will spare no pains to secure the comfort of passengers. The route from Greenport will be through Plum Gut, past Gardiner's Island, with a view of the heights of Montauk, around Block Island, past Point Judith and Narragansett Pier into Newport Harbor. The schedule time will be: Leave New-York at 4 P. M.; Greenport 9½ hours to Block Island, and 3 hours to Newport making 7½ hours in all. The present time to the latter place by the fastest line, (rail from the Grand Central Depot to Wickford and thence by steam-boat) is 8½ hours. The time to Block Island is 61 hours, and often longer, passengers being obliged to lie over at Providence and New-London all night to obtain steam-boat accommodation. The line will be a day line. Passengers will be able to leave Brooklyn in the afternoon, cut to Block Island for supper, and arrive at Newport by bed-time; or, they can leave Newport in the early morning and be in business by 11 o'clock. It is expected that the freight boat will do a large business transporting Long Island fruit and vegetables to the Eastern markets in a trade which did not pay the previous boat last season, owing to the amount of tolls charged on the present routes. In fact its establishment will be due to a request from the farmers who have obtained from Receiver Sharp a promise of direct connections with Boston and refused rates. New hotel accommodations have been erected on Block Island, which raise the capacity of the island from 500 persons to 1,700.

CONGREGATIONS CONSOLIDATING.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT AND ZION CHURCH.

Negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the Church of the Atonement and Zion Church, both of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. The former body occupies an old-fashioned, unpretentious edifice on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, and the latter worships in a fine church building at Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street. Since the election of the Rev. Dr. John N. Galleher, two months ago, to a Louisiana Bishopric, Zion Church, of which he was Rector for several years, has been without a Pastor, the pulpit being supplied on each successive Sunday by different clergymen. The negotiations for the amalgamation of the congregation with that of the Church of the Atonement were begun, it is understood, shortly after the departure of Dr. Galleher, and have so far progressed as to warrant the publication of the following advertisement yesterday:

CHURCH FOR SALE—NORTH-WEST CORNER Madison-avenue and 28th, together with organ, cushions, &c.; fine basement in good order; ground, 74x102. Apply to F. P. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street.

From this advertisement it would appear that the congregation intend to worship with the members of Zion Church in their edifice, at Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, providing the churches agree to consolidate. The Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, Rector of the Church of the Atonement, will, it is believed, go on town with the members of his flock, and be installed as Pastor of Zion Church. Mr. Tiffany declined last evening to explain the terms of the proposed amalgamation, beyond saying that some information of a definite character would be given for publication in the course of a few days. Members of the church who were conversed with on the subject were equally reticent. One gentleman, who is more active than others in endeavoring to obtain purchasers for the church, thought there was a chance of selling it to the Baptists.

The Church of the Atonement is probably one of the oldest edifices on Madison-avenue. When the late George Holland, the veteran comedian died, his friends made application to have funeral services held over his body there. The Rev. William T. Sabine, the present Rector of the First Reformed Episcopal Church, who was then Rector of the Church of the Atonement, declined to officiate at the funeral of an actor, and advised the applicants to go to "the little church around the corner," meaning the Church of the Transfiguration, in Fifteenth-street. Ever since then the Church of the Atonement has been popularly known as "The Church Around the Corner."

THE POLICE BOARD'S POWERS.

IT HAS NO RIGHT TO TRY AN OFFICER FOR PERJURY—CAPT. SIEBERT RESTORED.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday decided that Jacob Siebert was improperly removed from the post of Captain in the Police of this City. Siebert was tried by the Police Commissioners in 1878, and dismissed from the department on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. The charges against him was that on the trial of Policeman Mark Haggerty, in October, 1877, he had perjured himself by swearing that he had never seen a certain letter before, when the truth was, that Capt. Siebert had seen the letter and his evidence, which was important and material to the case, was therefore false and wilfully false. The case went before the General Term of the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari obtained by ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer. Mr. Charles F. MacLean appeared for the Police Board. It was argued for Siebert that he had been practically tried for perjury, although he was not directly charged with it. The right to try for a criminal offence, Mr. Dittenhoefer said, was not reposed in the Police Commissioners, and their action, taken while they arrogated such a right to themselves, was void and of no effect. If it were true that Siebert testified falsely on the trial of a patrolman, he could not be punished for his offence by the Police Commissioners, and all that the law of the land had been applied to his case in the court of proper jurisdiction. This rule, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer claimed, was expressly recognized in the by-laws of the Police Department. The opinion of the General Term, written by Judge Joseph Potter, upholds the order granted at Special Term upon the personal property whose income was enjoyed by Fulton Cutting during his life, and not upon the real estate.

ARRESTED AFTER TWO YEARS.

On the night of May 26, 1876, Joseph Smith and Henry Fuller quarreled in the house of the latter, No. 626 Second-avenue, and in the course of the struggle which ensued Smith struck his host on the head with a straw match-box. On June 9 following Fuller died, and the Coroner's jury which investigated the matter found that his death was caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys, accelerated by a blow on the head with a match-box, inflicted by Smith. The latter fled the City, and did not return until September, when he was arrested on a charge of felonious assault, on a warrant issued by Coroner Ellinger. The accused was brought to the District Attorney's Office, and committed to the Tombs, in default of $1,000 bail.

FIXING A DAY FOR HAIGH'S TRIAL.

The case of J. Lloyd Haigh, the wire manufacturer, whose forged acceptances on the Grocers' Bank caused the suspension of that concern, was called up by District Attorney Phelps, in General Sessions yesterday. The accused was in attendance, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. George Bliss. Mr. Phelps suggested that the trial be set down for the 15th inst. Mr. Bliss said he would be out of town on that date, but, so far as his client was concerned, would be able to go to trial on the 22d. Judge Cowing set the case down for the 22d inst., with the understanding that the evidence in the case could be based on the question of a further continuance.

FULTON CUTTING'S ESTATE.

The will of the late Mrs. Gertrude Cutting set aside portions of her real and personal estate, the income of which was to be enjoyed by her son, Fulton Cutting, during his life. The principal was to be conveyed on his death to whoever he should appoint, but in case of his failure to appoint any person to receive it, it was to go in equal shares to his sons to be held by them during life, and the remainder was to pass to the other issue of Fulton Cutting. When Fulton Cutting died, in 1875, he was insolvent. By his will he exercised the privilege of appointing the legatees. Several of his largest creditors, among whom was Robert L. Cutting, began a suit to restrain Walter L. Cutting, Executor of Mrs. Gertrude Cutting's will, from carrying out Fulton Cutting's bequests. They claimed that the exercise by Fulton Cutting of the power to appoint his legatees operated so as to change the property which he had enjoyed during life into personal, out of which the claims of his creditors should be satisfied in preference to the settlement of his bequests. When the case was tried in the Supreme Court, Special Term, judgment was given for the plaintiffs. The defendants appealed to the General Term, which body partially affirmed the judgment of the lower court, yesterday. The opinion of the General Term, written by Judge Barrett, holds that the judgment could not be rendered upon the personal property whose income was enjoyed by Fulton Cutting during his life, and rest upon the real estate.

RESULTS OF VIVISECTION

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

PROF. MOTT SHOWS HOW PEOPLE ARE TAKING POISON IN THEIR DAILY FOOD—A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF DYSPEPSIA SCIENTIFICALLY DEMONSTRATED.

From the New-York Tribune.

A series of highly interesting experiments with dogs has been lately made by Prof. Mott, and in the *Scientific American* of Feb. 7 a detailed account is given. The disclosures are so unpleasant and startling, coming home, as they do, to every one, that we believe they should be given the greatest publicity. The effort Dr. Mott is making to purify our articles of kitchen use should receive the support of every thinking man and woman. There has been too much indifference on this subject—an indifference that has resulted in Americans earning the title of "a race of dyspeptics." Poison, year after year, is introduced into the stomach with a criminal disregard to consequences that is appalling. If every surveyor of domestic supplies will carefully consider the result of Dr. Mott's experiments, as detailed in the *Scientific American*, one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of these evils will be corrected.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE AGAINST ALUM IN FOOD.

Dr. Mott says: "The introduction of alum in flour, for various purposes, has been a trick of the baker for the past 100 years. Fortunately for society, its introduction is limited now to a few unscrupulous bakers. In England, France, and Germany it is an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment to use alum in any comsection with articles of food. It should be so in America."

The Royal Baking Powder Company, of this City, a long-established corporation, celebrated for the absolute purity of their goods, some time ago commenced a vigorous warfare against many of their competitors who were indulging in hurtful adulteration. The contest excited great interest in scientific circles, in which Prof. Arnold, Dr. Mott, and other leading lights took a very prominent part. The experiments of Dr. Mott are a result of this discussion, and go to prove conclusively that the most dangerous adulteration that a community has to guard against is alum in baking powders. In his paper, the Doctor says: "It was with difficulty I found a suitable place to conduct the experiments so that the animals would not disturb the neighborhood; but, through the courtesy of the Commissioners of the Dock Department, I secured a shed on their premises, foot of Seventh-street and East River. This shed I had completely remodeled into a suitable house, having the dimensions of about 16x14x12 feet. Sixteen stalls were made inside, having the dimensions of 3½x2x2½ feet. The bottom of each compartment was covered with straw, making a pleasant bed for the dogs. I then secured 16 dogs from the Pound, which were all carefully examined to see if they were in a perfect state of health. None but the strong, healthy dogs were selected. The breed, age, food, color, and weight of every dog was carefully noted. Each dog was then confined to a stall and securely chained, and they all received a number, from 1 to 16. I commenced my experiments on the 9th of September, and finished Dec. 3. My assistant was with the dogs from morning until night, and never left the animals without first securely bolting and locking the dog-house. No stranger was allowed to enter the house unaccompanied either by myself or my assistant, and the door never was left open for food or anything else from any one except from my assistant or myself. I will now detail the result of my experiments:

"Dog No. 1—Breed of dog, coach. Age, 1 year. Health, perfect. Food, bread and crackers. Color, spotted black and white. Weight, 35 pounds.

"To this dog on the morning of the 9th of September was given eight biscuits at 8:10 o'clock. The biscuits were made by myself as follows: One quart sifted flour, 20 teaspoons alum baking powder, 2 cups water, 1 tablespoon butter, 22 biscuits made, weighing 27 ounces; time of baking, 20 minutes.

"At 9 o'clock just five minutes after the biscuit, the dog was taken very sick, vomiting profusely; his vim and brightness of eye had departed, and he trembled considerably in his limbs."

Exscriments were then made upon three dogs with biscuits containing only 10 teaspoonfuls of alum baking powder. The result in these cases of animals are more liable or yield to the effects of poison than are others are. When, on the other hand, three other dogs were fed with biscuits made with pure cream of tartar baking powder, no ill effects were experienced. They ate and ate with an evident relish, day after day, and even wished for more.

It was next necessary to discover what effect alum has on the solvent power of the gastric juice. In order to obtain some pure gastric juice, a curious device was resorted to. Dr. Mott sent several dogs to Prof. Arnold, Medical Department of the University of New-York, who inserted a small rubber valve directly through the skin and into the stomach of each one of them. When the dogs were in a perfectly healthy condition, Prof. Arnold sent to Dr. Mott some gastric juice, which was produced by stirring the lining of the stomach of the dogs with a feather or glass rod, which caused the gastric juice to flow out of the tube into a receptacle placed underneath the dog to receive it.

Dr. Mott, aided by Prof. Schedler, then began some experiments with the four samples of gastric juice which he had received from Prof. Arnold, to discover the effect of the gastric juice in which alum had been dissolved upon fibrina, a white, very easily digested substance having a basis of coagulated blood. *Fibrina* was lumped into these digested, and the experiments were very important, as showing that alum can check the digestion of so easily digested a substance as fibrine. They indicated, therefore, how dangerous it is to introduce these two salts into our stomachs. If we do not wish to invite indigestion and dyspepsia. Further experiments show that the digestive power of the gastric juice is entirely destroyed by alum, so far as its power of dissolving the more indigestible substances, like the boiled white of an egg is concerned.

Dr. Mott then determined to learn whether alumina could be found in the various organs of the body if a dog was fed with hydrate of alumina. He found a considerable quantity of the stuff in the blood, liver, kidneys, and heart.

The Doctor goes on to describe the different symptoms exhibited by these dogs as they passed through almost every phase of animal agony until they were left in a complete state of physical prostration. To those especially interested in the details of this subject the article in the *Scientific American* supplement will give most complete information, and we will spare the sympathetic reader the account of the suffering of our fellow-dumb brutes.

Dr. Mott's conclusions, after making these experiments, are of vital interest to every one who either makes or eats bread, and therefore concern all.

"Alum," he says, "and its twin brother, salt, is presently, while speaking before the American Chemical Society, clearly demonstrate that the salts left in the loaf call when a steam of tartar baking powder is used are perfectly harmless, but when an alum baking powder is used are very dangerous, for in every case where dogs were fed on biscuits made with such powders they were made very sick, causing them to vomit profusely, lose all energy, and show weakness in their limbs."

It is a clear and triumphant corroboration of the assertions of the Royal Baking Powder Company, and entitles the latter to the gratitude and support of the community they are endeavoring to protect. As they claim, and Dr. Mott has shown, bread made of alum is totally unfit for human or animal food. The true, in the bread of domestic consumption there may be a less quantity of baking powder used, but as was in the bread used by Dr. Mott, and that accounts for the fact that the symptoms in the reader are not so well defined as they were in the experiments in question. How many there are of our immediate friends suffering from this evil scientific investigation will alone reveal; but many a lingering and suffering invalid, with no defined idea of his trouble, can easily trace it to its source by stopping the use of alum powders, substituting some brand like the Royal Baking Powder, whose composition is the result of a patent chemist in their exclusive employ, who rigidly analyses every ingredient before its incorporation into their powder. The old cry of "honesty being the best policy" may be worn threadbare, but its truth will hold forever, and while adulterations and short weights abound, it is a pleasure to see at least one in the trade seriously endeavoring to give full weights and pure goods.

ASSEMBLYMAN HAGAN SURRENDERS.

On Wednesday night Hugh Hagan, suspected of being one of the assailants of Policeman Jesse Carton surrendered himself to Detective Mooran, of the Police Central Office, and was admitted to bail by Justice Bixby. Late on Thursday night Assemblyman Edward Hagan, who is also suspected of being one of the injured officer's assailants, surrendered himself to Chief Kealy, of the Detective Bureau. Yesterday he appeared before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court. His counsel requested that the case might be put down for examination on the morning of the 15th, the day fixed in the case of Hugh Hagan. The magistrate consented, and the prisoner was required to give $2,000 bail for his appearance. The securities were furnished by Assemblyman Hagan's brother-in-law and Patrick O'Connor, and the parties then left court.

LAST NIGHT'S WRESTLING MATCH.

A wrestling-match, square collar and elbow, for $500, took place last night at the Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, between William Johnston, a well-known wrestler of Yorkville, and Charles Murphy, better known as the Blacksmith, of this City. About 300 persons were present, and the betting was slightly in favor of Murphy. Prof. Austin was chosen umpire for Murphy, and Matt Grace for Johnston. Michael Donahue, the champion light-weight wrestler, acted as referee. Time was called at 9:30, and the men immediately took hold. Johnston soon had his opponent on his knees, and after a severe tussle threw Murphy square on his back with a grip and yerked. Time—7:00. After an intermission of 15 minutes, during which even money was wagered that Murphy would win the match, the men took hold again. Murphy appeared very nervous and seized almost instantly on the defensive. Johnston, who showed by far the most play, threw his opponent three times, but the referee deemed them no falls. Finally, after a desperate and exciting bout, lasting 30 minutes, Johnston again threw Murphy squarely on his back, winning two straight falls and the match in a little over half an hour. The backers of Murphy appeared to be much disappointed at the poor show made by their man.

THE CHINESE IN NEW-YORK.

HOW THEY LIVE AND MAKE MONEY—GOOD WAGES AND BRISK BUSINESS.

A search through "Chinatown" and the adjacent streets inhabited by Chinese, yesterday, failed to reveal any evidences of the wholesale emigration from San Francisco to New-York, to which some of the newspapers give credence. Outside of the batch of 40 who came by the Erie Railroad on Tuesday last, and three or four straggling parties who have appeared at intervals during the week, there have been no arrivals of consequence. Jean Baptiste, of No. 11 Mott-street, a Portuguese Chinaman from Macao, who talks English and attends the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, told a TIMES reporter that the talk about emigration from the West had been greatly exaggerated. "As long," he said, "as the Kearney agitation is kept up in the West they will probably continue to come, though not in very large numbers. The worst slander circulated about our people is that they are eating under ground and Germans working men and women by working for less wages. There are now in the Belleville (N. J.) steam laundry, and the 30 in the Yonkers establishment earn from $10 to $12 per week, and will not work for less. In the Middletown and John-street cigar factories, our men demand and get $15 and $16 per thousand, where Germans will take $9 and $9. In the cigar line our people have actually increased the rate of wages. Employers are willing to pay them higher, because they work more carefully and steadily. Chinese cooks in boarding-houses get from $20 to $30 a month, and at house servants from $16 to $25 and $30. They usually ask from 20 to 25 per cent. more than Irish or German girls, and if the landlords see fit to pay them a higher price the girls cannot complain. Our people live well and dress as well as the foreign immigrants of the same class from Europe. Three-fourths of them, after they have been here a few months, get rid of their pig-tails and blouses and put on Melton overcoats. Their great ambition—that is, of the majority of them—is to be American citizens and to enjoy the protection of the laws as such. They make their money here and are willing to invest it here if the people will only let them. But there is a class of owners who will not sell or lease to us, and another class who are willing to, but fear the result with their foreign (European) tenants. The consequence is that we have to lease in the poorest and most uninviting parts of the City, where we pay the biggest rents and highest prices for everything we get, and then are not safe from molestation. Our people live better and more comfortably in cleaner and easier than Baxter-street or any part of the Italian quarter, or many of the streets on the East side."

Some of the Chinese cigar-makers who are to be seen on Wah Kee's door-step any hour after 5 o'clock, make as high as $25 and $27 per week. Others, who, as they themselves admit, are careless slobbers of the ordinary Bowery cut-smoke dance, drink beer, and, but for their Mongolian complexions and almond eyes, would pass as average residents of the East Side. Many of the Chinese in Mott-street are highly prosperous. Tom Lee keeps a tea and silk store in the basements of Nos. 9 and 11, and owns both buildings, paying $1,000 for one and $750 for the other. Tom has a large balance in bank against which he draws frequent checks. Wah Kee, besides his hotel and tea and drug store, does a brisk business in the manufacture of sausages, which he regularly exports to the Flowery Kingdom. Sam Weeks, real estate agent at 49 Mott-street, has a dozen houses let to Chinamen at rents considerably above those paid by Christians, and the tenants are never known to be behindhand with their rent. The fighting, quarreling, and cutting of the Italian quarter is unknown among them. Prejudice, however, is still strong, and they find great difficulty in obtaining a foothold. A real estate owner in Pell-street, near Mott, refused $60 a month from a Chinaman for two small cramped houses which were not previously bringing anything near that price. The landlord of another house in Mott-street lets his property its idle rather than accept $1,000 a year from a Chinaman for it. On the up-town avenues the rents of the laundries range from $40 to $60, and even $80, per month.

All the Chinese are estimated to be from 1,800 to 2,000 Chinese in New-York, 1,000 in Brooklyn, and 1,500 in Jersey City, Newark, and other suburban localities, making a total of 4,500 altogether. It is said that the large number of missing capitalists of California who are coming East and settling in New-York through fear of Kearneyism had much to do with the recent increase in the number of Chinese. Many of these people bring Chinese servants with them, or encourage them to come East by promises of good wages and a respite from the attacks of the agitators. It is said that the transcontinental railway companies, in the hope of assisting the Chinese emigration, will shortly put down the fare from $66 to $35.

Dr. Janeway, of the Board of Health, was yesterday notified that a Chinaman was lying sick with Asiatic leprosy at No. 45 Mott-street, a tenement owned by Samuel Weeks. On going to the house a TIMES reporter found that the sick man was a Chinaman employed from his cigar works in Maiden-lane. His face and portions of his hands were covered with a swelling which Dr. O. J. Swan and several other physicians pronounced to be another and different disease. The Chinaman stoutly denied that he had leprosy, and said that he had been under regular treatment for the disease in question for many months. Dr. Janeway will investigate the case, and if the disease proves to be leprosy, Wong will be taken to the Riverside Hospital for treatment. Mr. Weeks believes the report was started by some malicious person for the purpose of damaging him with his tenants. The Board, even if leprosy is not the complaint, will find Wong having worked for months beside his white shopmates without any complaint on their part.

At least half a dozen persons, including several *ladies from Madison-avenue and other fashionable* up-town quarters, were on Mott-street yesterday looking for Chinese servants. There is as yet no Chinese intelligence office, but it is expected that one will be opened in a day or two.

THE LADIES' DRESS ASSOCIATION.

WHAT MISS KATE FIELD THINKS ABOUT IT.

A consultation of the ladies interested in the formation of the Ladies' Dress Association, a co-operative enterprise projected by Miss Kate Field, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Parsa Stevens. A large number of ladies were present among them Miss Field, Mrs. John Sherwood, and Mrs. Stevens, and many of the points at issue were fully and freely discussed, but no such action was taken as to justify any statement respecting the details of the projected organization. Indeed, since publicity has been given to the movement questions have arisen that cannot be determined off-hand. Rather unexpectedly to the projectors, public interest has been excited throughout the whole country by the newspaper reports of the movement, and letters are pouring in from all sections, the writers promising to take stock in the concern and asking for the refusal of shares. One of the questions at present under consideration is whether application shall be made to the Legislature for a special act of incorporation, or whether the project shall be matured under the general statute admitting of the formation of co-operative societies. This question is now referred to responsible lawyers for an opinion, and until they report no decisive steps will be taken.

To a reporter who called upon her at the Victoria Hotel last evening, Miss Field said she would like to correct an impression which had gone abroad to the effect that the association was not intended to be a money-making enterprise. It was unnecessary to say that in order to operate such an enterprise a margin of profit on all articles distributed was essential. Under any other plan of organization the $250,000 capital subscribed by the stockholders would soon be consumed, and the association would be obliged to suspend business. What they did propose was to supply dress goods and to fit their orders at the lowest margin of profit consistent with the commercial success of the concern. Miss Field thinks there is to ample room for a fair profit to a co-operative association of the kind proposed, giving customers the advantage of a large reduction of the prices generally ruling in dry goods establishments. Of course, to undertake such a project without profits would be to begin in folly and end in failure. Miss Field said she knew applications had been made to Messrs. E. C. Steedman & Co., No. 80 Broadway. A large number of applications by brokers and business men in the City had been received, she said, by the gentleman. Indeed, they seems to go last that he has been obliged to suspend their delivery for the present, and to assure applicants that their claims will be considered as soon as the organization has been effected. Miss Field added that the association would not be the creature of a mere clique in society, but would depend upon the great public for its patronage and for approval of its work.

WOUNDED BY A PISTOL EXPLOSION.

Officer Garlock, of the Fourth Precinct, heard a sound like a pistol-shot, in Cherry-street, last evening, and went to see what it was. In front of No. 102 he found an Italian named Gavazio Borno lying on the sidewalk, bleeding profusely from what looked like a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen. Borno was taken to the Chambers-street Hospital, and the Police arrested a number of Italians on suspicion of having shot the man. The hospital physicians probed Borno's wound, and extracted a large piece of the barrel of an old-fashioned muzzle-loading pistol. The Police then searched the prisoners carefully, and found that the trousers pocket of one of them, named Sasto Varcerori, was torn into shreds, and that he had slight wounds on his person. The others were set free. It is supposed Varcerori's pistol exploded in his pocket while he and Borno were sailing together, and the latter got the benefit of it. Borno lives in Greenpoint.

RAISING THE PRICE OF STARCH.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The starch manufacturers have determined upon an advance of half a cent per pound on the higher grades, provided the firms unrepresented at the meeting agree to the advance. The meeting of the association has adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the West Side Association will be held at No. 64 West Thirty-fourth-street this evening at 8 o'clock.

This evening Mr. E. F. Farrington, master mechanic of the Brooklyn bridge, will give a free lecture in the Cooper Union on "The East River Bridge."

A man, supposed to be Charles Harris, a Canadian, was found sick, yesterday, in Roosevelt-street. He died after his admission to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Max Maretzek is writing for one of the Metropolitan theatres the music of an operatic extravaganza entitled "Enoch Arden," the words by W. F. Leidman, Esq.

The Rev. L. D. Bevan, of the Brick Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, will preach a sermon at 11 A. M. to-morrow on "The Work of Washington."

An assignment for the benefit of creditors by Herrman Herz, tobacco-dealer, of No. 19 Broadway, to Jacob Wolf, with preferences amounting to $5,562 70, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

Ten of the big Jersey hogs mentioned yesterday were sold by auction, in front of the Produce Exchange, to Wilbur F. Martin, for 5½c cents per pound. They averaged 776 pounds in weight dressed.

Capt. Deane, of the brig Lilly Shaighthoim, which arrived from Bahia yesterday, reports that one of his men named W. Marsh, died on the 27th and was buried at sea. Marsh was a Nova Scotian, 27 years of age.

Charles R. Paul was held in $2,500 bail, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, to answer for stealing a horse and wagon belonging to Alderman Robert Hall. Paul was arrested in Fall River, where he was working as a hostler.

Capt. Hollis, of the brig Eliza Barss, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday, states that he picked up an abandoned boat on Sunday last in latitude 33° 30' and longitude 67° 30'. The boat was 17 feet long, and was painted white, with a smooth keel.

John Sullivan, a youth of 18, living at No. 125 Mulberry-street, who, on Feb. 16, stole a gold watch, chain, and locket, valued at $60, from Gilding Bout, lasting 30 minutes, Johnston again threw Murphy squarely on his back, winning two straight falls and the match in a little over half an hour. The backers of Murphy appeared to be much disappointed at the poor show made by their man.

Mr. Mayer, a tobacco-dealer, of No. 129 Broadway, was found sick, yesterday, in Roosevelt-street. He died after his admission to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

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